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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE most visionary believer in the theory that somewhere about the year 1851 peace and good-will had taken up their permanent abodes on earth must, now at least, begin to admit that, as regards other nations, England stands, at a great crisis in her fortunes, alone in the world; not only without sympathy, but with a scarcely-concealed gladness that a blow has been struck at her power. It has been well said that her greatness and her success are quite enough alone to account for the isolation in which she stands in Europe, without reference to her want of affinity in institutions and civil polity with other nations, which is as marked as her geographical difference is from them. At this moment England has to endure a show of magnanimity from States which would joyfully see her reduced to the grade in Europe which Spain holds, but for the belief that, at least for the present, she is a necessary evil; in short, there is a belief abroad that her power and her greatness exist but by the forbearance and sufferance of her avowed rivals and her more or less secret enemies. There has been a sort of easy, and certainly free, discussion among our neighbours as to the terms on which assistance should be afforded us in putting down the Indian revolt, and very recondite disquisitions have been gone into as to the proper mode in which we should govern our Eastern possessions. In a word, the reality or the unreality of the might of England is the question of the day, and it is high time that something should be done to decide it. It must be remembered that among the Continental nations the standard and the measure of power is a military one, and it is of no use to attempt to ignore it. We may know better, but they do not; and we must perforce continue to act as a constituent part of the world, only taking care that we hold our due place within it. Arguing from this premise, it is

impossible to deny that this country is at the present moment simply out of the category of great Powers. We have sent a fine, and for us a numerous, army to India, and we have none left at home. Our military institutions, as they are now worked, can neither permanently supply the number of men to reconquer and resettle India, or to afford security to our empire in Europe. And yet we are told *ad nauseam* that the spirit of the manhood of England is aroused, and that the whole population is ready to spring up armed, if they only knew how to set about it. Why, then, is every one afraid to mention, or even to hint at, a mode of proceeding which would remove all the difficulties of anxious would-be volunteers, and put them into a groove along which they could glide steadily and directly to the desired end? Lord Ellenborough has lately been paraded as the great authority on this subject, and accordingly he has issued the manifesto which it seems was expected of him, and he calls on the nation to arm, quite in the style of the First Napoleon. He lays it down that the militia is the only machinery which can meet the demand for men for service at home and abroad; but he alters the tone which he adopted at the beginning of the war with Russia, and drops all mention of the ballot. He is all for the volunteer system now, and he would turn every proprietor and employer into a recruiting agent. Now, this is a little too much to expect so long as the militia force is constituted as it is at present. As far at least as the men are concerned there is no difference between this body and the line; both are recruited from the same class, which, of necessity, has its limits; and in the rivalry between them the militia is usually the more successful of the two. To this it is answered that the men who prefer entering the militia in the first instance are in a state of easy, not to say natural, transition into the line; but if you want a hundred

thousand men for the army on foreign service, and a hundred thousand militiamen for home duty, how are both to be supplied under a system so definite in its operations? The fallacy lies in not duly considering the militia on the principle of a national force. That principle is accurately laid down in the statute of Henry II., which first organised a militia in England, and which declares that every man, according to his estate and degree, is to provide a determinate quantity of arms for the defence of the country. That is the constitutional security which our law provides for protecting the realm against foreign or domestic violence, and which all the statutes declare to be essentially necessary to the safety and prosperity of the nation. It was this principle which, until of late years, regulated our system of national defence; and, to show that it was successful, it need only be stated that in 1812, within three years of the close of a long and exhaustive war by the combined operation of the regular and local Militia Acts, the citizen army at the disposal of the Government in Great Britain amounted, independently of the militia of Ireland, to nearly 500,000 men. In 1811 the effective strength of the regular militia was 77,429 men, and that of the local militia was 213,609; and in 1757 (a year, by the by, when the country was inundated with pamphlets and suggestions for the raising and keeping up of our military force, and the militia in particular) it amounted to 160,000 men; while in this year of grace we are able to get together a nominal 60,000, just the number which constituted the available national domestic army at the time of the Norman Conquest. This was all effected by a means which is as constitutional as the franchise; a legal machinery which called on every one who had a stake in the country to contribute to its defence, either in person or by substitute; and let it be said the earlier statutes, and those up to the time of George II., embraced the services of every man



THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "AUSTRALASIAN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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from the age of eighteen to fifty. This was a force which did not need that country gentlemen and farmers should resort to the dishonest acts of the recruiting sergeant to induce their dependents to enter it, for they were liable to be enrolled in it themselves. Here the tender scruples of stalwart but gentle shopmen against mixing with those terrible common men might be overcome, for their own masters might be their comrades; while, as regards the much-talked-of nursery for the regular army, the wealthy and those who were able to pay for substitutes could reach more easily and more rapidly than any system of recruiting that raw material of which our line regiments are composed. Indeed, under such a system, the general standard of the men who would serve in the militia being of necessity considerably raised, the members of the class which has hitherto supplied, and, it is to be feared, will for some time to come, supply, the regular army, who happened to find their way first into the militia, would be in a manner something apart from the main body of that national force, and would, therefore, be the more readily induced to pass into the line, probably not without carrying with them an unconscious improvement of feeling and of conduct caught from contact with the men they left behind them; nor would such secessions involve the disadvantage of creating a vacuum in the ranks of the service they were quitting, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to supply. Surely, too, there is something degrading to us as a nation that we are obliged to have recourse to tempting men by a bounty to come forward to enrol themselves for the defence of their country; while the inevitable result, as we have already indicated, is that you reach only the same class as that by which the regular army is recruited, and thus constitute a force (if you are able to constitute it) which can never come up to the idea of a national force. If men thought rightly they would consider it a privilege as well as a duty to serve in the militia. By laying aside the use of the ballot, in the exigency of the moment we are only too glad to enlist any able-bodied recruit who offers, without regard to character (a point which should never be disregarded in reference to the discipline of a strictly domestic force), or to the probability, not to say certainty, of his being forthcoming when wanted. The ballot is not a conscription which is to carry off the whole youth and manhood of the country to foreign service, but it is intended to raise a force which is enrolled for five years, and is to be trained for three weeks in every year, and to be called on for permanent service only in the case of necessity for home defence. By that means alone are you enabled at a minute's notice to lay your hand upon one, two, or three hundred thousand men, who can be at once erected into that which the German word "Landwehr" literally signifies—the bulwark of the country.

It is hardly possible but that this question must force itself on the attention of the Legislature as early as the next Session. The situation is sufficiently obvious. We have to create an army of reserve, which must be draughted off to India at least once a month for the next three years; and we are calling out what militia we have, for the twofold purpose of home defence and of keeping up our regular troops (no inapt realisation of the homely proverb of burning the candle at both ends); and at the same time we limit our supply of the necessary material to one class. How long will the process of exhaustion occupy? How long will it be before we are found seeking for recruits in Calabria, among the Christians of Abyssinia, the Jews of Western India, and the negroes of Africa? all of which have been suggested as resources to supply our wants; thus seeking anywhere but in England for an English army. Again, the period of five years for which our existing militia is enrolled, such as it is in point of numbers, is about to expire. How many of the men released from the terms of their engagement will re-enlist under the present system? Will a petty bounty, a few daily pence, rough rations, and very little consideration when their services cease to be required, offer adequate inducements to the men who seek the militia for a temporary livelihood to re-enter its ranks? By the system which has been adopted, the character, the nature, the attributes of the force have been all lowered, lowered beyond the standard or condition of the soldier of the regular army, which confessedly opens its ranks only to a class which might, and perhaps ought to, form a small and component part, but by no means the whole, of a national militia. The select body of gentlemen who, a short time since, were so opinionatively lecturing on the immediate necessity of turning swords into ploughshares, and intercepting all iron on its way to cannon foundries, with a view to its conversion into rails, may, for aught we know, be as eagerly demonstrative as ever; but certainly their cry is lost amidst the rush of public opinion which demands an adequate military establishment for this country. Every one is demanding it, and every one seems to be showing how "not to do it," as usual. It seems likely that there never will be a militia effectually constituted, and that for the curious reason that there undoubtedly ought to be one. And yet there is within our reach a machinery by the use of which we could show to the Absolutists who are chuckling over our supposed weakness that the England of 1857 can, if necessary, as easily as the England of 1812, show to the world the august spectacle of her whole citizenship in arms for her defence.

#### SCREW STEAM-SHIP "AUSTRALASIAN."

This magnificent steam-ship (engraved on the preceding page) belongs to the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, and was built and fitted with engines by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, of Glasgow.

The dimensions of the *Australasian* are as follow:—Length over all, 360 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth moulded, 31 feet 6 inches; tonnage, builder's measurement, 2800 tons; engines, direct-acting construction, of 700-horse power. She has three decks: on the spar-deck is a spacious poop, fitted entirely for first-class passengers; also top-gallant fore-castle for crew, and the usual deck-houses, sculleries, butcher's and baker's shops, cow-houses, &c. On the main-deck is a magnificent saloon, capable of dining upwards of 200 passengers; alongside the saloon, and the entire length of the vessel, accommodation for passengers is fitted; the lower deck is appropriated to mail-rooms, bullion-rooms, store-rooms, wine-cellars, &c.

A very important and, as applied to this class of vessel, novel addition to the construction consists of a water-ballast tank, capable of holding 400 tons of water. This tank is made perfectly water-tight, and is available for carrying water, coals, or cargo, as may be deemed necessary for the proper stowage of the ship. For filling and emptying the tank a powerful steam-engine is employed, capable of throwing four tons of water per minute.

Among the equipments of the *Australasian* may be mentioned Clifford's patent lowering-apparatus for boats, Cunningham's patent reefing-tape, and lightning-conductors on Sir Snow Harris's prin-

ciple. The ironwork inside at bottom is coated with Westwood and Baillie's patent cement.

The trial trip of the *Australasian*, which took place at Southampton on the 21st ult., excited considerable interest among nautical men, and others connected with steam shipping; this being the first ship built for the Company under contract with Government for conveyance of the Australian mail, and being also one of the largest and most completely equipped merchant ships built in this country. As the Company are under engagements for a high rate of speed, with heavy penalties exigible in event of falling short, no small importance was attached to the trial which should test the powers of the vessel. On the measured distance at Stokes Bay a maximum speed of 14.575 knots per hour was attained; and an average of four runs—two with and two against the tide—gave 13.325 knots—a result deemed highly satisfactory by all concerned. On the trial the ship drew 21 feet of water, with 1200 tons cargo on board.

The *Australasian* is commanded by Captain Geoffrey Scales, late of the *Golden Fleece* screw steam-ship, and left Southampton for Alexandria on the 12th inst., after which she goes on the station between Suez and Australia.

#### THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, August 13, 1857.

THE south-westerly monsoon which sweeps the sunset side of India at this season leaves but little hope that the mails dispatched here after the 10th inst. can reach you. On the slender chance that they may, I nevertheless risk a postscript since I closed my letter on that date. The enemy, seemingly convinced how futile were their attempts to force our position, began a system of annoyance by means of rifle-pits and flying artillery, as well as a series of petty hostilities against Metcalfe's picket, on our right. Here eight field batteries, under cover of the Jelimgurh and the Cashmere Gate, were erected, commanding the advanced posts on this side; and their fire became so hot as to necessitate the retrocession of the encampment of Coke's Rifles, who are placed directly in its rear, at a distance of half a mile. Several sorties, in force, were made on this side, all of which were gallantly repulsed, without appreciable loss to ourselves. Beside the works just alluded to, "Ludlow Castle"—a large stone building near the walls of the city—was armed with field-guns, which would have seriously jeopardised our moveable artillery defending the ridge. It was determined to attack it; and, with all secrecy, a party, under Brigadier Showers, consisting of the 1st and 2nd European Fusiliers, Coke's Rifles, and the Kumaon Battalion of Rifles, with 100 men of the 75th as a covering party, and cavalry from the 9th Lancers and Guide horsemen, started. A strong party of the 8th (King's) were in reserve. All were got under arms shortly before daybreak on the 12th, and had nearly reached the spot before they were perceived by the defenders. The challenge of the sentries was answered by a bayonet thrust. There was a resolute rush, a smart volley, and the Sikh swords and Ghorkah kookeries finished what the bullets had left undone. The short time allowed to the matadines (the native vernacular for Pandie) was employed in limbering up their guns, some of which were already on the road when the head of the column debouched on them.

Major Coke seized the bridle of the leader of one of the teams, and was pistolled in the thigh by the rider. Young Sheriff, of the 2nd Fusiliers, dashed gallantly with his men at a second, and received a ball in his temple as he had achieved the prize. One hundred of the enemy, with their native officers and twenty artillerymen, were left dead on the ground, and the brass guns were brought back in triumph, consisting of one 24-pounder howitzer, one 9-pounder, and two 6-pounder guns. The teams were bestridden by the captors, and received in camp with acclamation.

Satisfactory as was this result it was not accomplished without heavy loss to ourselves. Besides the officers I have just named, Brigadier Showers was severely wounded, and Captains Greville and Innes also wounded. Twenty-two men were slain on the field, and the day's casualties, including these and the losses during the twenty-four hours in the batteries, amounted to 113 men.

Our sunken one-armed howitzers have been doing good service lately. Their practice on the palace has been mischievous, and the Generalissimo, Buhtoor Khan, endeavours to establish rocket practice on our camp: several of these have fallen amongst our tents, but happily without mischief; one of them transfixed the water-skin of a "bheesty" which was acting as the shower-bath of an artillery officer, and exploded harmlessly in his tent.

A few days ago Colonel M., of the Artillery, who has lost an arm in the service, was superintending our long-range mortar practice from the disabled half-buried guns, which were so difficult to work that a half-disgusted gunner was heard to mutter to his comrade, "Bill, does that one-armed Colonel of ours think he's agoing to take Delhi with these here one-armed guns?"

The weather continues all we can wish both for the wounded and the conduct of our operations. This season has been unusually favourable in the small amount of rain which as yet has fallen. Placed on the extreme edge of the rainy belt which limits the country at the foot of the Himalayas, and forming also the far edge of the circle embraced by the south-easterly rains, Delhi is usually more free from atmospheric humidity than any neighbouring station. Providence seems indeed to have favoured us in the seasons. Our reinforcements from the north-west have been ordered to stand fast some twenty miles away, for ulterior operations; they would else have joined us this morning. A fresh arrangement of brigades is to be effected. Nicholson is to have a fourth coined for him, consisting of Coke's, Sikhs, the Kumaon Battalion, 2nd Europeans, &c.; the latter corps to be replaced in that commanded by Longfield by the 52nd Regiment of Light Infantry, who are to act in concert with the Royal Rifles.

August 26.

A siege unmatched for its length in the annals of Indian warfare still drags onward its slow length, and the gradual increments which our originally small force has received have, in the absence of heavier guns, enabled us to do little more than make its duties less laborious. The arrival of Nicholson's Brigade on the 14th was hailed with all satisfaction. He brought with him, besides two 24-pound guns and three 18-pound, her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, 300 of the 61st Foot, Green's Punjaubees (2nd Infantry), a wing of the 7th Punjaub Infantry, and two field-guns—the European force amounting to upwards of a thousand, and the native mustering some 2700 more. The 52nd, who had been armed with the Enfield rifle, were able to bring only 200 of this arm into the field, the scarcity of Enfield ammunition having necessitated their return to the old percussion musket. Small as the number was, it enabled the authorities to relieve the overworked 60th, whose incessant duty on the main and other advanced pickets has already told so seriously on their muster-roll.

But, together with reinforcements, have come expressions of wonderment on all sides that Delhi has not yet fallen. Provincials have sneered, members of Council have frowned, and Governors-General have even scolded.

Amongst the peculiarities of our position none is more singular

than the utter ignorance of the outer world—I mean that portion of it who should be best informed as to our difficulties, and the limited resources which we have at command. A resolute little band, after three pitched battles, in which they carried all before them, found themselves with a scanty and light artillery before a walled magazine, whose defences had been planned and executed by English engineers, and furnished with the most effective munitions of modern warfare, all in the possession of artillerymen second to none in the world, and justly esteemed the flower of the Bengal army. They were no longer fighting the sepoys, whom they had learned to despise, but a well-served *dépôt* of ordnance. Our own line of defence, including as it does the heights which have been stormed, and the huge matériel of an Indian army, covers an area of many miles, an extent of ground forced upon us by the natural conformation of the country, all of which during the absence of our attacking force must be defended against the swarms of Goojurs hanging on our skirts, who never fail to make their appearance whenever our own weakness or the hope of plunder enticed them on. A few days after our arrival an assault by escalade was planned, and so nearly executed that the Rifles, who were to have formed the covering party, were already beneath the walls; but partly through the extreme secrecy with which the operation was conducted, and partly through the imbecility of a Brigadier, who has since retired to the mountains, the plan was upset, and the men, still undiscovered by the besieged, were recalled after long delay. A second attempt was negatived a few hours before being put in practice, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence which proved its rashness. The great principles of military science—a knowledge of which a costly experience only has purchased—are never violated with impunity; and the attempt to carry a town seven miles in circumference by assault, without either a reserve or the possibility of retreat in the event of a reverse, was an act of daring which could scarcely be justified under the most extreme circumstances, still less when amidst a hostile population. Our little force was the lone beacon of English rule in Northern India, whose position was daily becoming one of greater security, who by bravery and patience had already attained so much, and who needed only these to assume their ultimate and complete success.

Already the advantage of the delay is becoming more and more apparent. Mutinous regiments, who must otherwise have scattered themselves over the country, spreading insecurity and disaffection in the districts, have been either destroyed in detail, or cut up and disorganised in Delhi itself. A siege train, drawn by 100 elephants, is within a few marches of camp, and must arrive about the 1st September. On their arrival the trenches which we opened on the 22nd in face of our right attack will be vigorously pushed on and armed. A wing of the 8th is already at Kurnaul as its advanced guard, where they are to be joined by the remainder of the Rifles from Neemuch, to which place Sikh levies have been sent to relieve them; and the train, guarded by the Belooch Battalion and small draughts of the regiments already in camp, is to advance thence under this additional escort.

It is intended to breach the curtain between the Lahore and Cashmere Gates, and we may reasonably hope that another fifteen days may reduce the city, and ensure its destruction. The palace from time long since has been the rallying point of Mahometan intrigue: let its ruins mark the spot which has witnessed the indescribable atrocities of these the last efforts of Mahometan power in India; leave the grand Mosque a temple in the midst of desolation to tower alone over deserted shrines.

A few days ago there arrived in our camp, disguised as an Affghan, one of the many unhappy victims of the late atrocities. The young wife of a warrant officer, gentle and fair, had taken refuge, with her three children, in the cellar of a house to which she and one of her aunts had fled for safety. On the first outburst of the mutiny the husbands of both were absent from Delhi. Of her babes the eldest was only four years old; and she told how patiently they lay till night, stifling their sobs in her bosom; and how, when morning came, she heard the footsteps of men in riot above and around her, and the tramp of feet on the staircase of her hiding-place. A postern-door led her out on the strand, and here she was met by two Mahometan soldiers, who stripped her of all she had. She hoped then that they would allow her to flee with her children; but she was told that she must go before the King. They dragged her back through the college garden, under the walls of the palace. Within was tumult and a scene of demoniac orgie from which even imagination recoils. A flash close enough to scorch her, a sharp blow, and she fell to the earth, holding in her arms a dying infant, pierced through by the same bullet which had ploughed its way through her own side. Faint with loss of blood she long lay there; at last, in baby tones she so well knew, she heard her little ones murmur, "We will come and die with mamma," and their tiny hands tenderly nursed her drooping head, as she had often before nursed theirs; but, as they crept round her, a savage seized her eldest born—the little throat hardly needed so sharp and heavy a sword—one blow, and the babbling voice was hushed for ever. There was one yet left her. Uncomplainingly she had pressed closer to the bleeding mother's bosom, whose glazing eyes were riveted on this, her last. Again the stroke descended—not fatal yet. For six long hours "Water, water!" fainter and fainter yet, till the little mutilated face was hushed at last. A monvie had watched her, and when night closed in, and when all was quiet once more in that noisy place, he came like the good Samaritan and poured oil on her wounds, and laid her on a bed, and carried her to his home. The women of his house tended her, and fed and clothed her, as one of themselves. Slowly strength came again, and the stream of life flowed on, not all bitter, for she hoped that, though her children had been taken from her, her husband might be still living; and she hopes on, and refuses to believe that she is utterly bereft. She tells of panics in the city—of the discouragement of the sepoys at their uniform ill success. At length the women of the house obtained leave on a high festival to go to a tomb and pray; and, veiled as a Moslem, she passed the gates in their company. She had been able to communicate with some of our Affghan allies, many of whom pass freely to and from the city. It was planned that at dark one of these should come to the mosque and guide her to our camp. They left it together. Twice she was nearly discovered by patrols, but in early morning they found themselves outside one of our pickets. At first she was taken for a spy, but soon overcame all difficulties, and was received by the one lady of our force—a refugee like herself.

A valuable addition has lately been made to our cavalry force by some new Sikh levies raised by Captain Hodson, formerly of the Guides. Efficiently armed, and tolerably mounted, these rough soldiers have already given proof of their prowess. Starting on a dour against some of the enemy's detached posts, they have twice encountered them, killing in their two engagements eighty-eight of their number. The two Goughs of the 80th and 8th Light Cavalry, Lieutenants in this new corps, were slightly wounded; none of the men were killed. The enemy are reported still to be posted at Rotuk, some forty miles west of the Kurnaul road in our rear, from which place we shall at leisure dislodge them. Once we were alarmed by



native reports that the force above alluded to had been hemmed in by them, and some well-supported artillery was sent out to their aid, but the swampy state of the country rendered their progress impossible, and after a diluvian night, without even tents to fall back upon, they came in with intelligence of its perfect safety.

Early yesterday morning a column under Brigadier Nicholson, consisting of 480 men of her Majesty's 61st, 350 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 800 Punjab Infantry, three troops (eighteen guns) of Horse Artillery, and 250 Guide and Punjaabee Cavalry, crossed the canal and proceeded along it in a westerly direction: information had reached us that a large body of the enemy were encamped in that direction. At their first halting-place they received intimation of their whereabouts, and early this morning came up to their camp; a heavy cannonade of short duration was plainly heard here, and the Brigadier sent in this morning a short despatch to say that he had attacked their position, killing between 200 and 300 of them, besides taking twelve field-guns and the whole of their camp equipage. Our own loss did not exceed fifty men killed and wounded. Amongst the officers were Lieut. Lumsden, of Coke's Punjab Rifles; Dr. Ireland, of the Artillery, killed; and Lieut. Gabbet, of the 61st, wounded. I trust that my to-morrow's letter, containing further particulars of this success, may overtake the mail.

Imagine our having discovered in the magazine at Philour 1000 13-inch shell, which nobody before knew anything about. They had been for years unaccounted for, while our large mortars remained idle for lack of ammunition.

Since the arrival of our last reinforcements cholera has been active amongst them; many of the 61st have fallen victims to it, and several of the 52nd Light Infantry. Our casualties, indeed, from this cause alone, have sometimes amounted to ten daily. Each European regiment, as it arrives on the ground, has to pass through a species of acclimatisation, and until this is accomplished there are many victims to this disease amongst the new-comers. With this exception the health of our camp is far beyond all we had a right to hope for. A level marshy plain reeking with the putrefying remains of men and animals, as well as with the ordure of camp, stretches behind us for miles. We can only congratulate ourselves that the ratio of mortality bears a very mild proportion to our non-effectives from sickness.

What an incomprehensible infatuation has this spirit of mutiny become, stripped as it now is of its religious element, and purely Mahometan in its temporal objects! Regiments who have hitherto given every proof of devotion desert us at a moment when our star is in the ascendant and that of the mutineers on the decline. The 10th Cavalry at Ferozepore have followed the benighted example of the rest, and proved false to their salt; and here in camp, notwithstanding our successes, we are daily discovering some new act of treachery. But a few days since the native classics who had charge of our service magazines were found to have mixed glass with the powder, in order to destroy the guns; to have been in the habit of changing the packed charges, which are always regulated by the calibre of the guns. On the trial of these men it appeared that they were in league to blow up simultaneously all our magazines, and afterwards to go over to the enemy in the confusion which must ensue. The Provost Marshal soon placed them beyond the reach of further temptation.

The insurgent Rajah of Maligam still intercepts our communications with the country below Agra. Our last advices are up to the 15th August, and detail the unvarying success of Havelock's column. We have ceased now to expect him here, and can get on quite well without him. The summaries of intelligence will afford you all particulars concerning him. The "electrifying" success of the Royal Artillery under him have called forth mild comments from the sister arm of Bengal, who, with honest rivalry, look forward to the arrival of a branch of the Royal service hitherto strangers to Hindostan.

While I write the alarm is sounding in camp—notes once so vexatiously familiar, but now only heard at rare intervals. A more familiar weapon must replace the pen; and, if to-morrow dawns on me, I will endeavour to chronicle the result of to-day.

August 27.

The alarm of yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the enemy to surprise a working party who are constructing a covered way in front of our right attack, in anticipation of the advance of our batteries on the arrival of our siege train. Their force was such that our pioneers were compelled to retire, and were prevented by a sustained fire of musketry from resuming their labours until nightfall. Scattered groups of horsemen rode up the rocky hill in front of the Observatory, and numbers of them were mowed down by grape and our rifles in their insane attempts to reach the heights. The same desultory and irresolute firing which has of late characterised all their attacks lasted throughout the day. Eight field-guns were posted in Ludlow Castle and in other protected parts of the plain, which kept up a constant fire, with but little damage to us.

Nicholson's Brigade returned with their trophies towards evening, and were met by the band of her Majesty's 61st, who added music to the cordial welcome that awaited them. Thirteen field-guns were brought in, and several teams of horses; the tumbrils and ammunition were for the most part destroyed. On the ground a large store of bok were taken. The enemy's camp, in which a portion of the division bivouacked, afforded a fair share of loot to our men: 5000 rupees were found in one tumbrel, and bags of coin were scattered amongst the tents.

The party had left camp on the morning of the 25th, and, crossing the canal in our rear, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, and, re-passing a branch of the aqueduct (the Nuzufgurh), advanced parallel to it, and along its eastern bank. About noon they reached Barporola, where they desisted the pickets of the enemy. Halting here a couple of hours for refreshment, they again went forward about two p.m. The ground was very marshy and unfavourable for artillery. After two hours' marching a fire of musketry was opened on their flank from a wall, and the column halted. To the right was a loopholed serai, which formed the left of the enemy's position, and in it were posted two light field-guns. A mud-built village intervened between this and a bridged canal, on which their right rested, but this was sufficiently advanced to cover the bridge, which would otherwise have been left unprotected. Behind the village was their camp, and all beyond it a wide morass, from which rose the village of Nuzufgurh. I have said that the column was halted, and five minutes were sufficient to mature Nicholson's plans. The enemy opened a cannonade from the serai, and from a gun posted in advance of the village. Our first onset was directed against this building. Her Majesty's 61st, together with Coke's Rifles, had the honour of leading the assault, and dashed at it with undischarged muskets, bayoneting all who opposed them. Their fire was reserved for the fugitives, who were presently seen scattered in every direction. This operation was much facilitated by the excellent practice of Captain Money's troop of Horse Artillery, under Lieut. Blunt, while Remington on our left was giving good account of the artillery posted on the enemy's right flank.

Bringing up the right of his line, without a moment's pause the camp was carried by a rapid advance, and, the column wheeling round, the enemy were attacked in rear and utterly scattered. Elephants, camels, men, and guns formed one huge jumble in the avenues leading to the bridge; guns and tumbrils were abandoned, as their horses became disabled by the sustained fire of Tombs' and Remington's guns. Night was now fast closing in, and a large body of infantry had just been discovered in the centre village; pursuit, therefore, became impossible. A party of Coke's Punjaabees and of the 61st were sent against this post. The former, eighty in number, headed by Lumsden, charged into it; but, confused by the labyrinth of alleys, and met by fierce volleys of concealed musketry, they retired with a loss of upwards of thirty of their number, including the gallant boy who had so nobly led them. He fell, pierced through the body by a musket ball. Two of the enemy's guns which remained on the opposite side of the canal, and had never been captured, gave us considerable annoyance. They were twice silenced by Tombs' guns, the second time effectually.

The force bivouacked on the field, and the next morning the village was found nearly empty. The few sepoys remaining in it were soon killed, and all returned in the best spirits to camp.

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy; the stand they made was too feeble for any great amount of destruction—some two

hundred of them at least must have fallen. Our losses amounted to about seventy killed and ten wounded. This estimate is only an approximation to the numbers. The loss of our cavalry was chiefly in horses. The 9th Lancers, a squadron of whom had subsequently been detached to accompany the force, lost two, and the Irregular Cavalry six. The enemy were commanded by Sirdar Khan Sing; Bahdoor Khan, their former Generalissimo (having, since his deposition from the chieftainship, descended to the command of a division), was at hand as a support, with six guns. He covered the retreat of the mutineers to Delhi.

Numbers of sepoys are reported to-day to be leaving the city, having deposited their arms in the citadel before their departure. Carts containing wounded men have been observed crossing the bridge to the northern bank of the river. The conviction is fast being forced on them that their game is nearly up.

Lord Ellenborough's speech, sound and sensible as it is in the main, seems funny enough to us out here. Fancy the practicability of cutting off the water supply of a city built on the banks of the Jumna, abounding in wells, and in the rainy season!

August 28.

The express leaves Camp this afternoon for the conveyance of despatches, and I hasten to add a postscript to my yesterday's letter.

Since the fall of rain, two days ago, the health of the camp has shown a manifest improvement. Dysentery has been common amongst those troops who have been much exposed of late to all the season's inclemencies, but no fresh cholera has threatened us; and the absence of this—the worst of our foes—is a source of much satisfaction. Nearly all Hodson's Irregulars, and many of the troops on Nicholson's expedition, who had to wade through deep watercourses, have suffered from consequent evils, but none to a fatal extent. Dr. Ireland, who at first was reported killed, is doing well. A ball entered the eye, and, passing below the brain, came out near the ear. He had, too, a second wound, of a less serious character, which entered the shoulder. A ball was found lodged in the back. Lieut. Gabbet, of the 61st, received a bayonet wound in the chest, which rapidly proved fatal from internal hemorrhage; and Ensign Elkington, of the same corps, is reported to be dying of the serious injuries he sustained. Twenty-one men were killed and fifty wounded. False reports, as usual, have been spread amongst the sepoys of Delhi—the recapture of their lost ordnance, together with four more guns of ours, is proclaimed and believed amongst them. The disgraced General has been loaded with favours and presents, that the version may obtain more ready currency; and he may now be seen mounted on an elephant, richly caparisoned, attended by a cavalry guard, visiting his pickets on the opposite side of the Jumna.

The Sikhs are delighted with a foray which has been so productive of lawful plunder. They followed one noble fellow whose cashmere betrayed him as a man of something more than straw; the pursued took to a broad sheet of water which lay before him, and, miscalculating its depth, soon found his enemies close upon him, whereupon he exclaimed, "Oh, mighty generous soldiers, spare a brave man who for thirty years has fought under the Sircar Company's banner, and for nine of them has been a Soubadar!" "Then die, son of a dishonoured mother! shell out your golden coin (for his trembling hands were already fumbling the gold mohurs) and hasten to make food for the fishes!" It was not weight of tin that carried the Jemadar to the bottom.

One of the Sikh pickets were watching after the action was over, and darkness had closed in, when they were startled by the tread of horses' hoofs. The sentry was about to challenge the advancing party, but a wily Afghan stopped him, and, moving a few yards to the front, he waited until the first of three horsemen stopped before him. The usual challenge was then given, and answered, "Friend, a sowar." "And of what regiment?" "The —nd, from Jeypoor." The party had strayed and believed themselves near the rebel camp. A bullet through the heart of the leader convinced them of this mistake, and his two followers made off at speed.

There is much of grace in the seat and bearing of the wild Asiatic horse. Men who form our Irregulars find infinitely more of it in the Sikh and Afghan than we ever saw amongst our poorbeasts, the massive folds of the turban overhanging a Jewish face, long glossy hair, and beard black and flowing; fierce eagle eyes lighting up the whole. Their steeds are ordinarily bony enough as animals, but go through never-ending fatigue and exposure without looking a bit the worse for it. In harder condition, indeed, they can scarcely be, for they are mostly bone: they seldom charge in serried masses, and are never so much at home or so happy as when exhibiting their skill as swordsmen. Brigadier Nicholson's orderly was carrying his overcoat—a macintosh (scarce in these watery times)—when they came unexpectedly on one of the enemy sowars, whose arms and trappings were costly enough to afford fair hope of plunder. He entreated to be allowed to engage him, and spurred his courser on to the fight: it lasted long, and more than once the thickly-dealt blows fell faster about our ally than he thought at all palatable. His turban was already gashed; and, had it not been for the thick swathing of his left arm, which turned many a blow, he must have fallen. In one furious rush his adversary was thrown at last; and the fatal lunge was hardly made when his work was revealed, and his captor made happy by an ample purse. But the wrapping which had so long kept unscathed his left arm—in short, the Brigadier's macintosh—had ceased to be waterproof, and its tattered fragments fluttered like a banner in the wind, as the victor returned crestfallen to encounter what he much more dreaded—the anger of his General.

This chivalresque mode of fighting is hardly understood by our European soldiers. A sepoy, with his unsheathed sword, passed along the front of a company drawn up in line, and waved his sword as a challenge to any single foe who might choose to oppose him. A full private of H.M. 61st watched for him at the end of the line, and, starting forward, buried, again and again, his bayonet in the matinee's body almost before the latter had time to recover his sword from the graceful salute with which he received his European foe. It must not be understood, however, that our Asiatics at all consider the most lying stratagems at all unfair in combats of this nature. An Afghan yesterday was boasting a passage of arms amongst an applauding audience, in which he had wiled his adversary into giving up his pistols and his sword as a ransom for his life, which was sacrificed afterwards as unscrupulously as though no such compact had ever been dreamed of. One is almost inclined to regret that Europeans are bound by consciences, after the villainies of the Nana Sahib at Cawnpore, and the ruthless massacres there, under circumstances having a strong family likeness to the above.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE MUTINY.

From the details supplied by the last Overland Mails we select the following incidents of the mutiny:—

##### THE DISTRICTS AROUND DELHI.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the capital of the revolt things were looking favourable enough. The Meerut district was tranquil, and the road to Delhi as free and open as it was before the 10th of May. The Hurrinah district, with its principal towns of Hansi, Hissar, and Sirsa, was still held by Van Cortlandt's force, which was steadily engaged in pacifying it. The number of the petty chiefs of that part of the country had been thinned by death in the field or upon the gallows. Thus the uncle of the reigning Nawab of Bhut-tears, who, having been engaged to protect Sirsa, had plundered the town and proclaimed the King of Delhi, was taken, tried, and executed by the General. The Nawab himself, equally faithless, was seized while endeavouring to escape out of the district, and was about to be put on his trial, to meet, no doubt, the same fate as his relative. There still, however, remained many restless and mutinous spirits. There had even been an attack upon Hissar on the 10th of August, where Captain Mildmay was stationed with irregulars of Van Cortlandt's force, the General himself being at Hansi. The assailants were some few thousands strong, but the besieged sallied forth and drove them away in utter confusion, cutting up some 250 of them. Lieutenant

Boileau, of a late Bengal regiment, attached to the irregulars, received a very severe sword cut in the face, while leading a charge of cavalry, but when last heard of was doing well. This was almost the only casualty. The few prisoners taken were shot or hung on the following days.

##### AGRA.

In Agra, at our latest dates, all was well. Closely packed as our countrymen and countrywomen must be in the fort, they appeared to be in excellent heart, and to be finding amusement for themselves, under difficulties, with a spirit not unworthy of their country. Such, indeed, was at one time the exuberance of their mirth that it was found necessary to promulgate a general order condemnatory of singing and playing of flutes and cornopeans.

##### LUCKNOW.

With regard to Lucknow the news is positively cheering. It must be understood that attached to the Residency House, which is the principal building in their position, is a large *tykhana*, or underground house. Living in this, the portion of the garrison who were not actually on duty, and the ladies and children, have been in a great measure secure from molestation from round-shot and small-arms. Those, however, on duty or who went out to procure water were continually fired at by a large twenty-four pounder, and peppered with small arms from a loopholed house, within a few hundred yards of the Residency. This fire at last became so unbearable that it was determined to attempt to undermine the loopholed building. Everything succeeded to perfection; the mine was complete, the train was laid, and the garrison only waited till a sufficient number of the enemy should have congregated in the loopholed building. The wished-for opportunity presented itself on the 26th August (Prince Albert's birthday). A very heavy fire was opened from the building, and it was in consequence crowded to excess. A favourable moment was selected, the train was fired, nearly 200 bodies were blown into the air, and the garrison, sallying out at the moment, not only spiked the 24-pounder which so long annoyed them, and otherwise rendered it unserviceable, but they succeeded in procuring what they most wanted—large supplies of grain and bullocks. Their provisions were sufficient to last them several weeks longer. The number of able-bodied Europeans in Lucknow, including officers, is about 550; of these more than one-fourth are on the sick list. There are besides upwards of 200 women and children.

##### THE PUNJAB.

In the Punjab three or four more mutinies have taken place among the disarmed Bengal regiments. Since the rising of the 26th at Lahore, and their almost instantaneous annihilation, on the 14th of August, the Soubadar-Major of the regiment, one of its Jemadars, two havildars, and eight sepoys, were executed, completing the tale of destruction. But in another and later instance retribution has been even more swift, though not more deadly. On the 25th of August the disarmed 51st broke out at Peshawur. On the following day General Cotton reported to Lahore that out of 871 men 785 were "accounted for," and that the remainder were being brought in by twos and threes by the villagers and the police. At Umballah portions of the 5th and 60th broke away, but were pursued, and 130 of them slain. At Ferozepore, of the 10th Light Cavalry—which for so long a period did good service against the mutineers, and when disarmed as a precautionary measure offered no opposition whatever—one hundred mutinied on the 19th of August. They murdered Mr. Nelson, their veterinary surgeon, attempted to possess themselves of the guns of Captain Woodcock's battery, seriously wounding a gunner, and had captured and made off with many of the horses before they could be interfered with. But the few men of the 61st left at the station and the Bombay Fusiliers attacked them with savage energy, and their treason was bloodily expiated. Thirteen of those that got away were taken at Loodiana, and hanged on the 28th. At Huzarah we learn that, on the 7th of August, forty-one of the 55th, including seven commissioned and as many non-commissioned officers, were executed; and that forty-three more had arrived, brought in by Gholab Singh's people in Cashmere. Thus, by the instrumentality of his various Lieutenants, and throughout the length and breadth of his province, is felt the iron hand of the Chief Commissioner. Sir John has been of late chiefly at Lahore; but, on the 24th of August, he reviewed at Jullunder the contingent of Sikhs furnished by Gholab Singh's successor, Rungeer Singh. They were about 2500 strong, chiefly infantry, with a troop of Horse Artillery and twenty-four zeimbooraks, or light swivel guns, all excellently dressed and equipped. Sir John, after the review, called the officers to the front, and addressed to them a manly and sensible speech expressive of his satisfaction, and promising regular pay, and pensions for the wounded and the families of the killed.

##### PESHAWUR.

A very sanguinary affair took place at Peshawur. Four regiments stationed there had been disarmed, and were living in their lines; but, their conduct not being altogether so regular as could be desired, the commanding officer very wisely thought they would be more under surveillance in the fort. Now, it so happened that a wing of her Majesty's 70th Foot was there, as also some new levies of Sikhs and Afreedes, both of whom could be depended on, so the order went forth for the four regiments to be on the parade-ground at daybreak, and true to time they came. They were then ordered to march into the fort. Three of the regiments quietly did so, but the fourth, the 51st Bengal Native Infantry, positively refused, and the Afreedes were ordered not to let them move in any but the desired direction. Time passed by and the sun was rising high above their devoted heads, when they made a rush at the quarters of the 70th, and succeeded in snatching a quantity of piled-up arms. Their triumph was short, however: with the Sikhs and Afreedes behind, and the enraged Europeans in front, it was but a little while ere about 750 men out of 800 lay struggling in the agony of death upon the ground. It need scarcely be said how important it was to check the least sign of a rebellious spirit, at any cost, at such a station as Peshawur.

##### SATTARA.

Mr. Rose has been acting in a most decisive manner at Sattara. Seventeen men, who were concerned in the late plot to murder all the Europeans at the Hills and at Sattara, were executed on the morning of the 8th of August, in the following manner:—Six were blown away from guns, five were hanged, and six shot by musketry. Some influential men were among them. They were none of them native soldiers, but all men connected with and under the civil administration of the country, and people who have tried to induce the loyal regiments at Sattara to do all in their power to rebel against the Government.

##### CAWNPORE.

##### HAVELOCK'S NINTH VICTORY.

The following successful engagement (narrated by an officer attached to the force) was mentioned, but no more, in the advices by last mail:—

"Cawnpore, August 18.

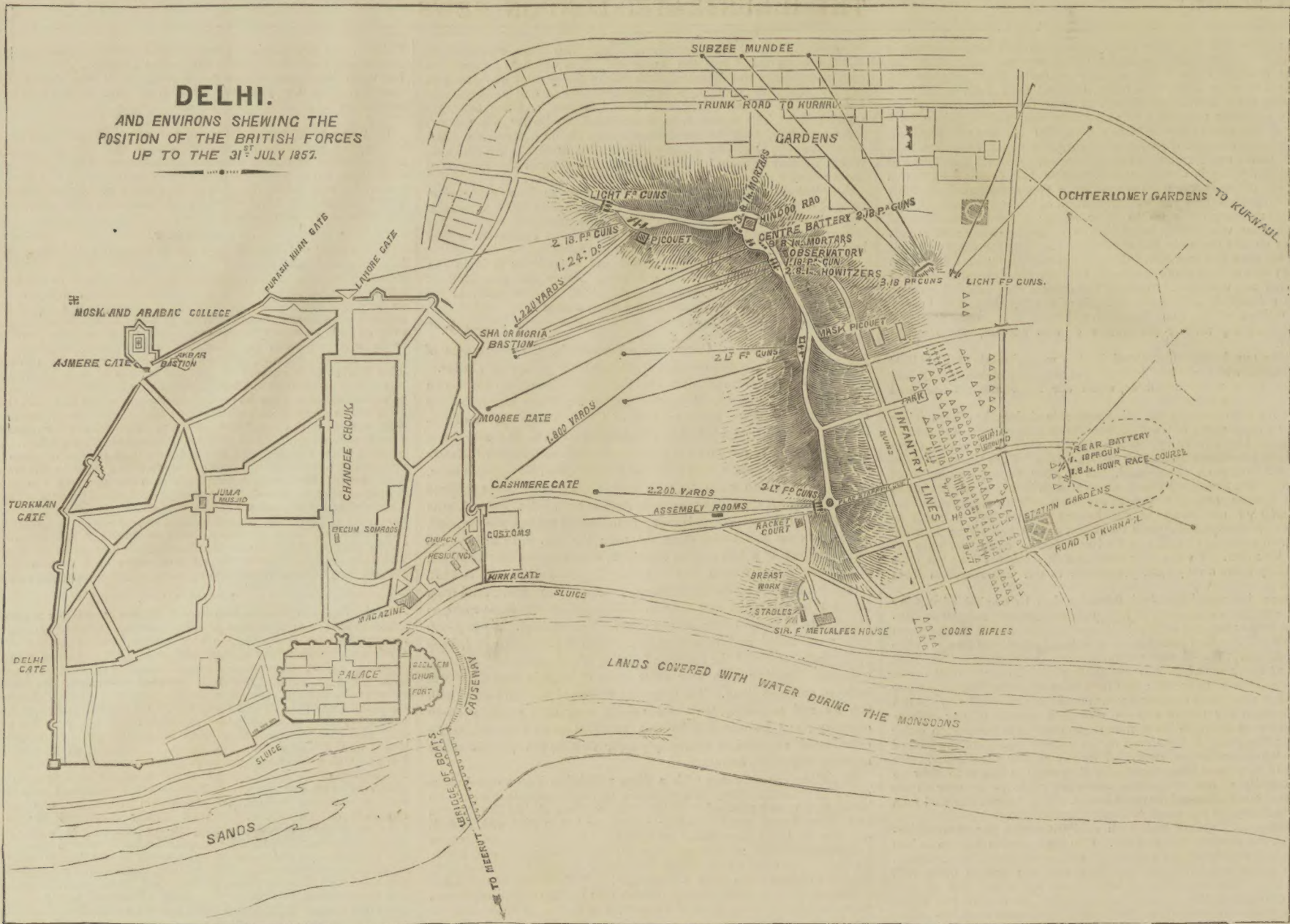
"Our ninth action came off the day before yesterday, at Bithoor, where the enemy, principally sepoys of the 34th, 42nd, and 33rd Regiments—numbering between 3000 and 4000, with two guns—had taken up a position in front of Bithoor, or rather a village to the west of it. Their position was naturally one of the strongest that could be; but, instead of making a defence in rear, they made it in front, of the bridge.

"Our right was towards the Ganges, and our left near a deep nullah, to the left of which were houses and high ground. The space in front was tolerably clear, and the enemy occupied some topes and gardens, and a village on their left. The road took a sudden turn to the left, where the enemy's guns were placed.

"The rebels opened their guns on us, and some of their cavalry and infantry circled round our left; we sent a few shots among them and they bolted. Our force then deployed into line, and on getting within 600 yards, commenced to play on the topes occupied by the Pandies. A heavy fire was kept up by us for some time with our guns. The sharp crack of the musket and soft smooth sound of the Enfield rifle now began. On our men went, and drove the enemy out of the gardens, topes, and villages to the right. A few determined Jacks made a brave stand near the bridge, and others of them were bayoneted in the village. Our fellows were too tired to chase them, the day being very hot, and we had a march of about twelve miles. The most extraordinary thing is that the enemy did not defend the rising ground and houses on the south side of the ravine.

"They went right away and we after them as fast as the guns could go; much time, of course, was lost in crossing the bridge, and we saw little more of them. The road was lined with houses and gardens, surrounded with mud embankments, and suddenly an attack was made from behind these mud walls on our baggage. A little of it was lost, and several of the camp followers killed. Some sowars also rushed down at some stragglers behind the rearguard, and cut up four or five of them. The coolies of course bolted, and the blackguard villagers





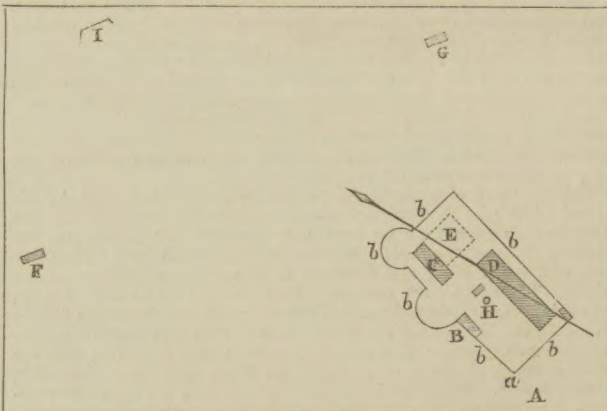
came and plundered the property. There was not much lost, but some of the officers lost all they took with them. We bivouacked during the night to the south of the city. As it was found impossible to take the heavy guns on to Sheorajpore, we returned here yesterday, having lost, I believe, about fourteen killed and thirty wounded. We took the two guns, and must have killed a large number of the enemy; but it was impossible to tell the number of their killed, as the nullah was quite close to them; and I know from experience they make use of all dodges, the water among the rest, to conceal their dead."

The following order was issued by General Havelock after the action of Bithoor:—

FIELD-FORCE ORDER.

Cawnpore, Aug. 17.

The Brigadier-General commanding congratulates the troops on the result of their exertions in the combat of yesterday. The enemy were driven, with the loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, from one of the strongest positions in India, which they obdurately defended. They were the flower of the mutinous soldiery, flushed with the successful defection at Sangor and Fyzabad; yet they stood only one short hour against a handful of soldiers of the State whose ranks had been thinned by sickness and the sword. May the hopes of treachery and rebellion be ever thus blasted; and, if conquest can now be achieved under the most trying circumstances, what will be the triumph and retribution of the time when the armies from China, from the Cape, and from England shall sweep through the land? Soldiers! in that moment your labours, your



PLAN OF THE INTRENCHMENTS AT CAWNPORE.

privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country. You will be acknowledged to have been the stay and prop of British India in the time of her severest trial.

We have to thank a Correspondent for the annexed Sketch of our Intrenchments at Cawnpore, the details of which are fully explained by the accompanying plan and references:—

- A Point from which the Sketch is taken.
- B Barrack Guard-room.
- C Flat-roofed Barrack, in a room of which General Wheeler was.
- D Thatched Barrack, set fire to by the enemy, in which were wounded men, women, and children.
- E A small garden, surrounded by hedge, under which women and children tried to find shade from the sun.
- F Dragoon Riding School, where the enemy had a battery.
- G St. John's Church, burnt by the enemy, in which they had a battery.
- H Portion of intrenchment defended by a party commanded by Lieut. H. Wade, 65th Native Infantry.
- I The only well within the intrenchment, which latterly failed.
- J Position where they had a mortar battery.
- K The line b b b shows the ditch thrown up round the Barracks, affording cover up to a man's thighs, except lying down.

BEFORE DELHI.

THE above Plan of the City of Delhi and its Environs shows the position of the British forces up to the 31st of July last. It has been drawn by Sergeant Croydon, head draughtsman of the Artillery Dépôt at Meerut, so that its details are of official value.



THE INTRENCHMENTS AT CAWNPORE.



S K E T C H E S I N M A N I L A .



CHINESE CHOW-CHOW SELLERS AT MANILLA.

WE engrave two more of our Correspondent's spirited Illustrations of Life at Manilla. These are two market scenes—one a group of Chinese Chow-Chow sellers and the Meat Market. Here the butchers

have made their purchases, and are waiting till all are loaded with their little bits of meat, which is so covered with flies as to be almost invisible. Nearly all the Chinamen in Manilla wear a kind of turban,

and a great many let their hair fall down their backs. In the first of these scenes, the foremost figure on the right reminds us of the most popular sport of Manilla—cock-fighting.



THE MEAT MARKET AT MANILLA.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Balacava, 1854.  
 MONDAY, 26.—Riots at Bristol, 1831. Hogarth died, 1764.  
 TUESDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.  
 WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.  
 THURSDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804.  
 FRIDAY, 30.—Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841.  
 SATURDAY, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1620.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 59	6 20	6 49	7 25	8 15	9 38	10 15
10 15	10 55	11 25	11 55	12 25	12 55	1 15

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—JULLIEN'S**  
 CONCERTS.—Mlle. JETTY TREFFZ.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will commence on FRIDAY, the 30th of OCTOBER; and that he has secured the services of the Lieder Singsängerin, Mlle. Jetty Treffz. Prospectuses may be had at the Box-office; and at M. Jullien's, 214, Regent-street. Prices of Admission:—Promenade, 1s.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and upwards. Private boxes to be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre; at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear as Pauline, in *THE LADY OF LYONS*; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, repeat her performance of Constance, in *THE LOVECHASE*. After which, every evening, the new Comedy of VICTIMS. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. Buckingham White, Miss E. Ternan. Concluding with the GALICIAN FETE.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of *THE TEMPEST*, preceded by *LIVING TOO FAST*.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Re-engagement of Mr. T. P. COOKE, by general request, for Six Nights more, in *BLACK-EYED SUSAN* and *MY POLL*, and *MY PARTNER JOE*. A new *apropos Sketch*, the *DRAPERY QUESTION*; or *Who's for India?* Appearance of Madame Celeste, on Monday, November 3rd.

**OPERA BUFFA, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE** (Entirely Redecorated).—Signor RONZANI has the honour to announce that the SEASON will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER next, 1857. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectuses may be had, and Subscriptions arranged, at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, the New Grand Equestrian Spectacle, entitled *THE WAR TRAIL*; or, *the White Horse of the Prairie*. Succeeded by Scenes in the Arena, introducing Mr. James Robinson, the Great Star Rider of America, and other talented artists.—Commence at Seven.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—On MONDAY, and during the week, *AMBITION*; or, *the Throne and Tomb*. Henry VIII. Mr. Potter; Ethelwald, Mr. Creswick; Catherine Howard, Miss M. Eburne. After which, *UP IN THE WORLD*; to conclude with the Comic Drama of *AVARICE*.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**  
 Shoreditch.—Mr. J. ANDERSON, the great tragedian, and Miss ELSWORTHY every evening. Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS will appear on Monday and Wednesday. Boxes and Stalls, 1s. and 5d.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Stalls and Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. each person.

**THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE REBELLION** in INDIA, one of the Grandest Series of Dissolving Views ever shown. These Views, pronounced by the "Times" and nearly all the Daily and Weekly Journals as "exceedingly beautiful and effective," are exhibited every Morning at 4.15, and every Evening at 9.30, with a highly instructive and amusing Lecture ON THE INDIAN MUTINY, by J. Malcolm, Esq.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at GREAT GIMSBY, OCT. 26; LOUTH, 27; BOSTON, 28; HORNCASTLE, 29; LINCOLN, 30.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, at POLYGRAPHIC HALL.**  
 King William-street, Strand. Open every Evening; and on Saturday in a Grand Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three. Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

**RAGLAN HALL, Theobald's-road, Holborn.**—The HUNGARIAN BAND in their National Costume Every Evening, at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment. Composer and Musical Director, Mr. S. New. The Hall will accommodate 2000 persons.

**CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.**—PICCO, the celebrated Sardinian Minstrel, will perform every evening at Half-past Eight and Half-past Ten o'clock, in addition to the usual vocal entertainment.

**LAURENT'S NEW CASINO, Newman-street, Licensed for**  
 Music and Dancing, will be Open at Half-past Eight o'clock; Dancing at Nine. On Saturday, the 24th, at Half-past Ten, will be danced for the first time (in character) the "Quadrille des Sylphides;" Mr. Henry Laurent conducting his celebrated band. Principal Cornet—des Pistons, M. Duham.—Admission, 1s.

**MRS. ARTHUR STONE**, having returned to Town for the Season, continues to give LESSONS in SINGING, and on the GUITAR and CONCERTINA.—88, Great Portland-street, W.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—The Wife of a Clergyman will be happy to undertake the entire charge of ONE or TWO CHILDREN, under ten years of age, and to educate them with her own family. The situation is healthy, and the distance thirteen miles from London by rail. Address, E. A. C., 4, Eastbourne-terrace, Baywater.

**EDUCATION in PARIS.**—Mlle. DE CORNET (who resided six years with the late Mrs. Bray) and her Sisters, 11, Rue de Chaillot, Champs Elysees, receive a limited number of SELECT PUPILS. Reference permitted to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, Principal of Hanwell College, who will forward a Prospectus on application.

**TO PARENTS, &c.—LAW.—A SOLICITOR** in established practice in London, and who resides a few miles out of town, is desirous of receiving into his Office, and to reside with his family, a young gentleman as ARTICLED CLERK. The Advertiser is a member of the Law Institution, and his Pupil would have the advantage of attending the library and lectures there. Premium, including board and residence for the term of the Clerkship, 500 Guineas. Address K. H., care of Mr. Murgrove, Law Stationer, 70, Chancery-lane.

**DUTCH FLOWERING ROOTS.**—Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Gladioli, Japan Lilies, Snowdrops, &c., &c. In collections No. 1, containing 1400 assorted roots, for 10s.; No. 2, 700 roots, for 50s.; No. 3, 600 roots, for 42s.; No. 4, 300, for 21s. Bent carriage paid. No charge made for packages. A descriptive priced Catalogue of the above, with information regarding the collections, and valuable treatises on the culture of the Hyacinth, Gladioli, Japan Lily, Crocus, &c., &c., to be had on application, or free by post. All orders to be accompanied with a remittance or a reference.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen, South-row (opposite Southampton-street, Covent-garden Market), London. Established upwards of 100 years.

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 CHARGING-CROSS.—Founded 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. Surgeons: Charles Gardiner Guthrie, Esq.; Henry Hancock, Esq. Assistant Surgeons: Jabez Hogg, Esq.; Henry Power, Esq. The Hospital contains 30 beds, and during the past year 5624 Out-patients and 104 In-patients have been treated. The Medical Officers attend on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from One to Two o'clock. The practice is open to officers of the Medical Department of Public Service. G. C. FARRANT, Secretary.

On the 31st of October will be published, price One Shilling,  
**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK** for 1858,  
 PRINTED IN COLOURS;  
 and containing Fine-Art Engravings; elegant Designs Emblematic of the Months; Notes of the Months; Articles of the Calendar; Mahometan and Jewish Calendars for the Year; Length of the Seasons; the Calendar showing the Times of the Sun Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; the Moon's Rising and Setting; Times of High Water; Astronomical Phenomena applicable to each Month; Illustrations of the Great Solar and other Eclipses; Engravings of Klinkerfries and Dien's Comets; Diagrams illustrating the Appearance of the Heavens in the Evening of every Month in the Year; Queen and Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Government and Law Officers and Officers, City Officers, Stamps, Taxes, Law and University Terms, &c., &c.—Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 139, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

THE further rise in the minimum rate of discount at the Bank on Monday to 8 per cent causes dismal apprehensions, and makes the money question, next to India, of paramount importance. We shall, therefore, again refer to it, and urge the public now to require such an alteration in the Money-laws as is strictly in accordance with correct principle, and is admirably adapted to alleviate temporary distress.

Promises to pay on demand, or at some specific date, or orders to a responsible party to make a payment, bank-notes, drafts and cheques, or paper money, "grew naturally," says Mr. McCulloch, "out of the progress of society." They were in use centuries ago in China, the oldest of civilised empires, and now abound in Australia and the United States. In the interval between the thirteenth and the nineteenth centuries, and in all the communities that have existed between the oldest empire extant and the newest colony, paper money has been, and is, in use. Wherever division of labour is extensive it is indispensable. It represents sums of any amount, from a shilling to a million pounds sterling; and by its means all the wealth of the world can be transferred from hand to hand, while it serves as a record of every transaction almost without cost or trouble. A more useful instrument does not exist. Like railways, it came rapidly into use, and bank-notes for a thaler (3s.), or a rouble (3s. 2d.), now constitute the bulk of the circulating money in all the north of Europe, and, being issued for various amounts, form a large part of the currency of all civilised countries.

It is much cheaper than metallic money, and much more convenient. The original cost of 60,000,000 sovereigns, at 10s. a day, would be 120,000,000 days' labour. The annual interest on the sum, at five per cent, is £3,000,000; and the annual cost of wear and tear of the coin, at one-half per cent—exclusive of fraudulent "sweating," which is at least another half—is £300,000; so that to keep up our metallic currency, which costs 120,000,000 days' labour to procure it, requires 6,600,000 days' labour per annum. Now, the cost of the bank-notes, which supersede metallic money, is so small as to be almost nil; but experience proves that only about two-thirds of the metallic currency can be dispensed with, making the real saving, by substituting bank-notes for sovereigns, 80,000,000 days' labour for first cost, and 4,400,000 days' labour per annum. It may be doubted whether any other invention exceeds paper money in saving labour; and this great saving, and its many conveniences, are the plain and palpable reasons why, in the progress of society, it everywhere supersedes, to a great extent, or supplements, metallic money.

In the year 1826, however, the Legislature, in a kind of panic, because some country banks had broken, and there had been one or two commercial convulsions, prohibited in England, but not in Ireland or Scotland, the issue of notes for less value than £5. It might just as well, because there were some accidents on railways, and some ruinous speculations in them, have forbidden the extension of them in 1846; and, as we know, by the present extension and great utility, what prodigious advantages such a prohibition would have deprived us of, so we may conjecture how much misfortune and misery have been caused by the actual prohibition of the use of small notes in England since 1826. The vast quantity of unnecessary labour it has compelled us to perform through the period gives but a faint shadow of the mighty injury it has inflicted on society. Every improvement, as we daily witness, results in compound advantages, and every suppression of improvement has compound disadvantages. The politicians of 1826 were also the authors of the Corn-laws, the astounding evils of which were only known after they were repealed, and it is highly probable that we now suffer evils almost as great from the prohibition to use small notes.

At this moment every man of business is compelled to keep in his pocket or his till, for daily use, a few sovereigns; and all these sovereigns exchanged for notes would at once furnish a fund of £40,000,000, or set free so much capital which would relieve the difficulties of trade not only of England but of the world. In fact, the authors and advocates of the prohibition enacted in 1826, continued and made more stringent by the Act of 1844, have no more notion of the terrible evils they inflict on society than had the authors of the Corn-laws. Lord Overstone (formerly Mr. Jones Lloyd), a strenuous advocate for the prohibition, tells us, in his evidence before the Select Committee of last Session to inquire into the Bank Acts, that "the quantity of money (metallic or bullion) which any country shall possess for the adjustment of its transactions is a matter not within the control of any law or of any particular body: it is determined by the great events of the world which assign to each respective country a certain quantity of the money of the world, and that is entirely beyond the control of the Legislature." Yet Lord Overstone is the very man who, merely for the sake of keeping a large reserve of gold in the Bank of England for the protection of bankers, while it is required elsewhere by the trade of the world, recommends and defends a law solely intended to thwart the due distribution of the precious metals, and keep here a larger quantity of the money of the world than our fair share. He actually does by law what he says law cannot do—it is certainly what law ought not to do. By the Acts of 1826 and 1844 England is made to require £40,000,000 of the "money of the world" more than is "naturally" her fair share. Only by Act of Parliament, and not by the regular course of trade and the wants of the people, are 40,000,000 sovereigns coercively kept in this country; and by law the people are compelled to use them when they would gladly, and to the general advantage, substitute bank-notes for them, and allow them to flow where "the great events of the world" would send them.

Our Money-law, exactly like our Corn-law, continually causes disturbance and fluctuations in commerce; and certainly does not hinder—as was shown in 1837, 1847, and now—great commercial convulsions. It is thought to ensure the stability of the Bank and the profits of bankers, just as the Corn-law was supposed to secure the supremacy and the advantages of the landlords; but, like other contraventions of the course of trade, which is the course of nature, it inflicts enormous though untold evils on society.

Why should it not be repealed? Why should its ruinous effects not be suspended, as in 1847, by Order in Council? Why should not freedom be given to banking as to the slop-trade? Do we suffer from the competition between Moses and Hyam and the rest of the tailors? Lord Overstone, overlooking the disastrous examples of Sadleir, Paul and Strahan, Redpath, Robson, Davidson and Gordon, the British Bank, and the many terrible cases of fraud that have damaged our commercial reputation since the Act of 1844 was in existence, beyond all previous examples, assigns as one reason for retaining it that freedom of banking causes "the utter demoralisation of men, by the irresistible temptation to speculation which

it affords, ending in swindling, to retain ill-gotten riches." These are not Lord Overstone's own words, but he indorses them, and borrows a refuted error only to confirm it. It is said that with small notes there would be more forgery; but this is prevented by the small notes being returned more frequently into the hands of the issuers than large ones; and £5-notes are frequently forged in England, while the forgery of the smaller notes in Scotland and Ireland is rarely heard of. The noble Lord and the other advocates of the Act of 1844 pressed unflinchingly a great and palpable legislative wrong on the community, because, under freedom as under every kind of restriction, numerous examples can be readily found and quoted of ignorance, errors, frailties, and crimes. A suspension of the Money-law of 1844, to such an extent as we recommended last week, would give instant relief to commerce, and save it in future from difficulty, and, probably, always from convulsions.

## THE COURT.

The return of the Court to Windsor Castle was announced in our last week's impression.

On Saturday the Queen was visited by the Duchess of Kent, who dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Prince of Wales arrived at Dover from the Continent. His Royal Highness slept at the Lord Warden Hotel, and came on to Windsor on the following day.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, rode out on horseback. In attendance were Lady Churchill, Major-General Bouverie, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. The dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The following had the honour of being invited:—Lieut.-General Sir W. Codrington, Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, Dr. Armstrong, R.N., Mr. Gibbs, and Sir James Clark.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, walked in the Home Park during the morning.

On Thursday the inclemency of the weather prevented the Royal family from taking their accustomed exercise.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Charlotte Stopford have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as the Lord and the Groom in Waiting.

The Princes of Siam, on a mission to this Court, are daily expected to arrive in England. The state apartments at Claridge's Hotel are prepared for their reception.

His Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess d'Aponyi have arrived at the residence of the Austrian Legation from the Continent.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff have left town on a visit to the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday for Broadlands, where a select family circle have assembled.

Lady Marian Alford has been entertaining the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, during the past few days, at Ashbridge Park, Herts. A distinguished party were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**THE BISHOP OF DURHAM**, on Thursday week, consecrated the new church which has recently been erected at Belmont, near Sunderland, from designs of W. Butterfield, Esq. The expenses connected with the church have amounted to about £2000, a considerable portion of which has fallen upon the Rev. T. C. Crossman.

**NEW BISHOPRIC IN CANADA.**—The Queen has been pleased to reconstitute the Bishopric of Toronto, in the Province of Canada, and to erect a portion of the said Bishopric into a new see, to be called "The Bishopric of Huron;" and her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Cronyn to be the first Bishop of the new see.

**THE VILLAGE CHURCH OF CUDDINGTON**, having fallen into a state of decay, has been restored by Mr. Street from voluntary contributions, greatly assisted by the liberality of the representatives of the late Baker Morrell, Esq. On Friday (last week) the church was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford.

**THE RECTORY OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT**, Staffordshire, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. W. Tomlinson; it is worth upwards of £3000 a year. There are only two livings in the Church which exceed this in annual value—namely, the Rectory of Stanhope, Durham, worth £5000 a year; and the Rectory of Doddington, Cambridgeshire, which is worth nearly £8000 a year.

**OXFORD.**—On Thursday week the new chapel of Balliol College, Oxford, was opened for Divine service. The services of the day were commenced by a celebration of the Holy Communion at eight o'clock, at which a considerable number of the old members of the college were present. Matins were at eleven, when every seat in the chapel was filled by those belonging to the college, those on the foundation being in surplices. The canticles and psalms were chanted; and great thanks is due to the choir of St. John the Baptist parish church for the efficient aid they rendered. The Visitor of the society, the Bishop of Lincoln, preached an excellent sermon. Evensong was at 4.30 p.m.; after which a bounteous repast was provided in the college hall, to which 134 members of the college sat down.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr. Acland, of Christ Church, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Ogle, deceased.

We understand that the Rev. D. Laing, the Vicar of Trinity, Haverstock-hill, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to the vacant benefice of St. Olave, Hart-street, City, under the following arrangement:—That he shall receive £1000 per annum of the annual value, and the remainder to be applied to the augmentation of certain other livings.

It is announced that the "Exeter Hall services" are to be resumed next month. The Bishops of Gloucester, Bristol, London, and Carlisle, will be among the preachers.

St. Paul's Church, Lower Tranmere, was consecrated on Saturday last, by the Bishop of Chester.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rural Deanery:* Rev. C. H. Newmarch, Rector of Wardley-with-Belton, to the Uppingham district. *Rectories:* Rev. T. G. Beaumont, to Butterleigh, Devon; Rev. T. A. Clarke, to Kellaways, Wilts; Rev. A. Headley, to Hardenhuish, Wilts; Rev. H. Stebbing, to St. Mary, Somerset, with St. Mary Mount-haw, London; Rev. C. F. Willis, to Letcombe Bassett, Berks. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. H. O'Connor, to Cappamore, diocese of Emly; Rev. H. S. Pollard, Vicar of Coombe Bassett, near Salisbury, to the adjoining parish of Homington. *Curacies:* Rev. R. T. Blagden, to St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; Rev. C. K. Hartshorne, to Wootton Rivers, Wilts; Rev. S. Stead, to Cornely, Cornwall; Rev. A. H. Syngé, to Trinity Church, Stepney. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. Butler, to Dartmouth-place Episcopal Chapel, Blackheath; Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, to St. James's, Cheltenham; Rev. O. Manley, to the Chapel of St. John, Kenwyn, Cornwall; Rev. J. Richardson, to Bury St. Edmund's.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE** laid on Wednesday, at Sheffield, the foundation-stone of a monument raised to the memory of the Sheffield heroes who were killed during the Russian war. There was a great multitude of spectators, and unbounded enthusiasm. At the grand banquet, which was held in honour of the occasion, the Duke said that recruiting was progressing most satisfactorily, and, as an illustration, he declared that more than 800 recruits had been obtained in the limited period of two days. His Royal Highness, adverting to the rebellion in India, said that he had no apprehension of failure on our part. The struggle had been desperate, but the turning-point had been passed, and the reinforcements which had arrived at Calcutta would restore British authority. No undue leniency must be adopted. There must be justice—stern justice. The guilty parties must be brought before the proper tribunals, and be punished for their atrocious deeds.

**DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.**—That the dwellings of the poor require much improvement is well known; and, probably, the best mode of improving them is to provide a sufficient quantity of small, well-built houses, to be let on reasonable terms. For this object a society has been formed, the advertisement of which appears in another part of our Journal, and which appeals to the benevolent and philanthropic for support.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left on Sunday afternoon for Compiègne, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, two or three members of the Diplomatic Corps, and some other persons specially invited. The Emperor and Empress received on that day the civil and military authorities of the town of Compiègne. The old soldiers of the Empire, decorated with the medal of St. Helena, had also the honour to be presented to their Majesties. After a brief *sejour* at that chateau the Court will repair to Fontainebleau, where there will be stag hunts in the forest on an Imperial scale.

Masses were said on Friday last at the expiatory chapel in the Rue d'Anjou on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Queen Marie Antoinette, who, sixty-four years ago, expired on the scaffold. This ceremony attracted a great number of persons to the chapel.

The Council of State resumed its labours on Tuesday. Some measures are to be laid before it for the next Session. Among others, a new maritime code, which has been already examined by a special commission at the Ministry of Marine, over which M. Baroche presided. A rural code is also talked of, which has been called for by the Senate. A bill relative to foundlings, and another on intellectual property, will also be brought before it.

A monetary crisis of a novel kind exists at present in some of the manufacturing towns of France, such as Elbeuf, Rouen, &c. Silver change has become so very scarce that there is not enough to pay the workmen with, and manufacturers are obliged to pay them in groups; in other words, to give five or six of them a gold piece among them, which they must afterwards change into silver. The great establishments buy small silver coin of the retail dealers at a premium, just as a premium used formerly to be paid on gold.

## SPAIN.

A partial lull—of very short continuance it is to be feared—has succeeded the long-continued agitation in the political circles of this country. The *Madrid Gazette* officially announces the resignation of all the Ministers, with the acceptance thereof, in highly complimentary terms, by the Queen, and the nomination of Admiral Armero as President of the Council and Minister at War. M. Bermudez de Cas'ro, who, according to some journals, was to have been Finance Minister, is appointed Governor of Madrid.

The Cortes of the kingdom, convoked for the 30th inst., will not assemble till the 30th of December.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

The Budget is at present under consideration by the States General. It exhibits a most prosperous financial condition—a new excess of receipts that will allow of a further portion of the public debt being cancelled.

A dotation for the Prince of Orange is considered as settled.

## AUSTRIA.

The official journal of Vienna publishes three decrees from the Minister of Finance. The first orders the calling in of the Hungarian paper money called *szekreuter-scheine*, which are still in circulation; another the demonetisation of the copper coin of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, struck off in 1849; and the third specifies the new silver coins struck off in conformity with the monetary convention—thalers of 1½ florin, 1 florin, and ½ florin pieces.

## ITALY.

In a day or two, says a letter from Turin, Oct. 16th, the decree for the dissolution of the Piedmontese Parliament will be published, and the new writs will be made out for the 15th of next month, it is said. The country will then be put fairly on its trial as to whether it is capable and willing to retain representative government or not, for on no former occasion have the great parties into which the citizens are divided—the Liberals and the Retrogrades—made such efforts to secure the return of their candidates.

The next Parliament will be the sixth since the establishment of the Constitution by Charles Albert in 1848. The Sardinian Minister of the Interior has revoked the order of banishment issued against the refugees, Dr. Sacchi, Professor Calvino, and the Advocate Cabussi.

The *Bologna Gazette* announces the arrest of the notorious brigand Giovanni Pavignani, surnamed Il Mingolino, the successor of the famous Lazzarini. His career, though short, has been rather brilliant in its way, for, although previously unknown to fame, he succeeded in the course of about a month in recruiting a powerful band of followers, with which he spread terror throughout the province of Bologna. The Pontifical gendarmes succeeded, after much trouble, in arresting all the members of the band, but the chief made his escape, and was not seized until the 11th, near San Pietro, in Casale, where, after a violent conflict against fearful odds, in which he was covered with wounds, he was at length overpowered, and taken to Bologna.

## PRUSSIA.

The latest accounts from Berlin are somewhat reassuring as to the King's health: he is stated to be recovering his strength, though very slowly.

The King entered upon his 63rd year on Thursday week, when the anniversary was duly observed, though with two departures from the usual routine—the omission of the Royal salute of 101 guns, and the adoption of a general service in the churches, where intercessions were publicly offered up on his behalf.

Prince William Frederick has been compelled to give up, for the present, his visit to England, where he proposed to have commemorated his birthday, which fell on Sunday last; and it is, of course, uncertain whether he will now be able to reach this country in time to celebrate the birthday of his future bride on the 20th proximo.

The gigantic bridge over the Vistula at Derschau, completed after twelve consecutive years' labour, has been inaugurated by the Prussian Minister of Commerce. It places Berlin and Königsberg in uninterrupted communication with the Eastern Railway. The engineer of the bridge, M. Lentze, has received the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Red Eagle, and 1000 gold fredericks.

The *Correspondance Prussienne* says that, the Prussian Government having some time ago proposed a conference to regulate the circulation of bank-notes in the Zollverein, various States of the Zollverein have been consulted on the subject, and have declared that they will take part in the conference, which will open about the middle of November.

## DENMARK.

By a Royal patent, dated Glücksburg, October 15th, the King of Denmark has convoked the Supreme Council of the Monarchy to meet on the 14th of January next at Copenhagen, that propositions relative to the affairs of the Duchies may be submitted to it.

## PERSIA.

Letters of September 5th state that the Shah has dismissed the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Fars for extensive peculation, in consequence of which the troops under his command suffered great privations.

Mr. Grenville Murray (the nephew of the English Minister, and one of his attachés) passed through Erzeroum on the 25th, on his way to Teheran from England, whither he had been on a mission.

## UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence from New York gives hopes of a slightly improving condition of mercantile affairs; but much embarrassment still exists, and many insolvencies have been announced, and may yet be expected, though with many firms the difficulties are temporary, arising from the tightness of the money market rather than a positive deficiency in assets. The Legislature of Pennsylvania met in special session to consider the propriety of legalising the acts of the Philadelphia banks. The Governor's message recommended certain measures of relief, and these were agreed to. The Boston merchants, at a public meeting, resolved to sustain the banks at all hazards in their specie payments. The Treasury at Washington was redeeming Government stocks in large sums, and adopting other measures to relieve the pressure, which was seriously affecting public revenue. Many public works have stopped in the States, owing to the money pressure, and it is feared that the coming winter will be a severe one for the working classes.

It was commonly reported at New York that a steamer, though watched by the authorities, had sailed with munitions of war, intended for a new expedition for Nicaragua.

The Georgia State elections resulted in favour of the Democrats. Kansas elections took place on the day the New York mail closed. There was great anxiety for the result.

In California the monetary affairs were rather easy, and the market

evinced a better feeling. The elections have been carried by the Democrats. The people voted, by a large majority, in favour of assuming the unconstitutional debt of the State. A complimentary dinner was given on the 27th ult. to Mr. Booker, our newly-appointed Consul, which was attended not only by the principal English residents of San Francisco, but by large numbers of Americans, French, and Germans.

A rich ledge of gold-bearing quartz has just been discovered at San Raphael, in Marin county, across the bay opposite to San Francisco.

From Oregon and Washington territory we learn that the Indians are committing frequent depredations and murders upon the white settlers.

Advices from the Salt Lake state that the Mormons were fortifying the fort and bridges, with the intention of contesting the progress of the United States' troops, now on their way to Utah.

## CANADA.

The Montreal papers report that the monetary crisis of America had been felt a little in Canada, that commerce was nevertheless looking up, that the banks were safe, and that the Provincial Parliament had separated until the end of November. The Hudson's Bay question was very warmly discussed by the Canadian journals, arising from the disclosures of the Committee of the House of Commons. The independent press in the colony want the monopoly broken down.

THE DIVAN OF MOLDAVIA on the 19th inst. voted, almost unanimously, the self-government of the Principality, conformably with the treaties concluded with the Porte, and recognising the rights of the latter: the union of the Principalities under a foreign Prince of a Western dynasty; a representative Government; and the neutrality of the State.

THE STORTHING OF NORWAY has just rejected, by a large majority, the Royal propositions tending to obtain extraordinary credits, and in case of need an authorisation for a loan to defray the expense of unforeseen armaments and preparations for war.

MELBOURNE was first lighted by gas on the 12th of August.

GUATEMALA.—The cholera is spreading far and wide throughout the republic. It has been most fatal, attacking fiercely and hurrying off its victims in a few hours. Between five and six thousand deaths have occurred. Some of the small towns in the vicinity of Guatemala have likewise suffered fearfully; Villa Nueva, with a population of less than 4000, has lost 800; and Amatitlan, with a population of about 12,000, has lost somewhat more than one-twelfth of its inhabitants.

SALVADOR.—The cholera still continues its ravages throughout this republic, and with considerable violence. Among the recent victims is Signor San Martin, ex-President of the State. The deaths in the entire state of San Salvador are estimated at 9000.

ANAPOL, SOUKOUM-KALEH, AND REDOUT-KALEH, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, have been thrown open to foreign vessels. They must, however, be provided with a Russian visa.

DISCOVERY OF MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A letter from Adelaide says:—"A fine extensive country, well watered, and with three splendid mines, two of them equal to the Burra Burra, has been discovered in the north. £50,000 has been offered for one, and refused. These mines are not far from Port Augusta."

AT LISBON the last fever bulletin reports 236 cases, and seventy-six deaths during twenty-four hours, up to the 13th, at ten p.m.

EXPULSION OF EUROPEANS FROM MADAGASCAR.—It is confirmed that Queen Ranavalona has expelled all the French and English residents from her dominions. The date of the decree is August 25. The reason assigned is that the Europeans entertain the project of dethroning the Queen, and placing her son Prince Rakoutou on the throne of Madagascar.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.—A severe shock of earthquake has taken place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter, dated August 30th, received thence, says:—"At seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of 500,000 doles. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The police have had 122 houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at 100,000 dollars. The river of Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rose; in other places the ground opened and jets of dark-coloured water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomenon having taken place. At Paiza the effects of the earthquake were less severely felt."

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION has occurred in the Knickerbocker Plaster Works at New York, by the bursting of a steam-boiler. The explosion blew to atoms the factory, a three-story brick edifice of forty-four feet front, together with two three-story brick dwellings adjoining, occupied at the time by several poor families. One young woman was taken from the ruins dead, and several others badly injured. Five were conveyed to the New York Hospital.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## CAPTAIN E. J. SEPPINGS.

CAPTAIN EDWARD JAMES SEPPINGS, who, with his wife and three infant sons, was slain in the dreadful massacre at Cawnpore, in June and July last, was, during the whole period of a service of several years, most deservedly respected and beloved, and few among many whose loss in India is deplored have been more generally regretted than Captain Seppings and his family. The Captain joined the 2nd Bengal Cavalry in 1843, and, although he perished at the early age of thirty-one, he had seen much hard and real service: he wore the medals of the Punjab. He was Adjutant of his regiment in the second Sikh war; and at the battle of Soorajkoond (before Mooltan) he headed a detachment, charged a heavy battery, took it, and routed the enemy. The Sikh war ended, he was appointed Interpreter of his corps, which post he held with much credit until he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was then, as an excellent linguist, selected for civil employment, and was acting in that capacity when he fell by the treachery of Nana Sahib. Captain E. J. Seppings was the grandson of the late distinguished naval architect, Sir Robert Seppings, F.R.S., Surveyor of the Navy, and was son of the present Mr. Seppings, many years Surveyor of the Marine Department in Bengal.



## RICHARD TWINING, ESQ.,

ONE of the oldest Fellows of the Royal Society of London died October 14th, at the advanced age of eighty-five. His long life was one of great activity. He received his early education, under the celebrated Dr. Parr, in the Grammar School of Norwich. The learned master discerned the talent and excellent disposition of his pupil, and regarded him with peculiar affection and care; and to his latest years Mr. Twining retained a deep veneration for his tutor and friend. At the age of fifteen he left school, and entered the house of business in the Strand: where, during the unusually long period of seventy years, he worked assiduously in that vocation appointed for him with unvaried zeal, diligence, and faithful integrity. Before the immediate occupations of such a concern became too engrossing, he employed his leisure in literary pursuits, and cultivated a refined taste for the higher classes of learning and fine art. When the Royal Westminster Volunteers were raised, he entered with ardour, and studied military tactics with such energy, that, as the Colonel of the regiment, he was highly respected. He attached himself to different institutions in the metropolis which work for the benefit of the various classes of society, particularly to those which uphold and extend the benefits of the Church. He was for many years Chairman of the Committee of By-laws at the East India House; and in this and several other responsible offices fulfilled the duties with the strictest integrity and honour. In public and in private life he was an eminent example of the Christian character, acting ever with unshaken fidelity and unvarying benevolence and courtesy towards all who came within his sphere and under his influence.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Very Reverend W. D. Conybeare, M.A., Dean of Llandaff, was sworn under £4000 personality. General Sir John Doynton, H.E.I.C., £35,000. Sir William G. Milman, Bart., £4000. Lieut. A. C. Collingwood Denny, R.N., of the "Canons," Miteham, £25,000. Charles W. Tryon, Esq., of Harrington, £30,000. John Edwards, Esq., of Brampton-Brian, £60,000. Mrs. Catherine Parr, of Liverpool, has left legacies to the following institutions of that town, viz.:—The Northern Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Blue Coat School, £100 each; and to the Deaf and Dumb and Female Orphan Asylum, £50 each.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Royal family has reassembled at Windsor. The Prince of Wales returned on Monday from his Continental sojourn; and if his Royal Highness be but half as satisfied with his tour as, it is said, his landlord near the Drachenfels ought to be with the remuneration received from the Royal party, all is well. The Duke of Cambridge has visited Sheffield on the occasion of laying the first stone of a memorial, originated by the working classes there, for recording the names of the men from Sheffield and its vicinity who fell in the Russian war. The Duke made an excellent speech on the Indian crisis, and stated that recruiting was going on most satisfactorily everywhere. He expressed soldierly confidence in our speedy success; and added that the sternest justice would be done upon the insurgents. Lord Canning's—or, rather, Mr. Grant's—ill-timed and foolish proclamation is evidently not indorsed by the authorities at home.

Bulletins, of no very precise character, seem to indicate favourable symptoms in the case of the King of Prussia. They speak, however, of his Majesty's "physical" health as being improved; while correspondents mention that his memory is much impaired. We fear that the case is one in which complete restoration is rather to be hoped for than expected.

The week has been by no means fertile in news. The most gratifying incident has been another publication of the Indian Fund budget, and the amount "already announced" is upwards of £131,000, while a broad page is filled with a closely-printed list of additions. The Lord Mayor has published a statement of the executive machinery by which the fund is administered, and it is decidedly a more hopeful arrangement than could have been contrived by the Government, had the Chancellor of the Exchequer's obliging proposal to take charge of the money been accepted. While on this subject it should be mentioned that the Roman Catholics, both in England and in Ireland, have been much annoyed by the efforts of a few priests to stay the flux of charity, and several Catholic noblemen and gentlemen have come forward to remove the impression that such persons represent the feelings of the Catholic body. Both in purse at home and in person abroad the Catholics show that they are English, and the intermeddling of a few ecclesiastics, avowedly Italian subjects, has little influence with them.

The pictures so nobly lent for the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester are being restored to their owners, and it will be many and many a long day before these works again leave the old halls which they adorn. Some public acknowledgment to those who united to furnish out the glorious collection ought certainly to be made; and, if in no other way, the formal thanks of Manchester for kindness that rendered the city of steam the temporary capital of Art—a grim Athens—should be tendered, in common gratitude. All has gone well; and even the rapacity of the purveyor of refreshments, amid the excitement of the last few days, has rather afforded matter for amusement than not. It will be satisfactory to learn—and no doubt we shall learn—that all the treasures of art have been safely restored to their proprietors; and it is most gratifying that such a parade of the artistic riches of England has been made, not merely for the sake of setting her right in the eyes of foreign nations, but because her own artists have been largely instructed as to the means which they possess of studying so much of what is grand and beautiful in painting without the necessity of a foreign tour. Every mansion in which is enshrined one of these treasures will henceforth acquire fresh interest for the traveller who has made his Manchester pilgrimage.

There is continued speculation as to the Waterloo-bridge murder, but there seems to be nothing else. The police are at fault, and the amateurs who essay to help them give tongue with singular fatuity. One wiseacre recommends that all the bloodhounds in London shall be taken to all the cabstands to sniff after the scent which may be supposed to remain in one vehicle! The idea which seems to have gained most acceptance is that the victim was a foreigner, and either a spy or an unfaithful accomplice of some of the refugees who hatch conspiracies here, and that the vengeance of his colleagues has fallen upon him. In this stagnant time the subject obtains a prominence which it would hardly gain had we much else to think of.

Persons who write plays without being asked to do so will be good enough not to send them to the Haymarket Theatre, except per favour of a member of the D.A.S. Mr. Buckstone, a most courteous and goodnatured manager, has been induced to publish this request in consequence of an action having been brought against him by a young dramatist, who bears the name of one of the wittiest of political writers, and whose MS. Mr. Buckstone "detained"—that is to say, did not return so soon as he might have done. Judgment was given for the plaintiff—he was awarded one shilling for his sufferings by the detention of his piece, and £5 15s. for expenses. Anybody who has ever seen a manager's basket full of dramas of all sorts and sizes sent in by hopeful writers will sympathise with both parties in the action "Fonblanque v. Buckstone."

The persecuted inhabitants of Belgravia are at last bestirring themselves. We observe that an agitation is on foot for putting down the organ nuisance, and one of the literary institutions is made the headquarters of the patriots. It is also proposed that the owners of property in the new parts of Pimlico and the vicinity should unite to call on the police authorities to suppress the system of itinerant trade, which pours a stream of costermongers and other peripatetics, bawling, shouting, and clamouring, from morning to night, through the streets of elegant and commodious houses recently erected, but from which the class for whom they were intended are driven by this abominable nuisance. For the mere comfort of occupants there was no consideration; but now that the property is deteriorated by their abandoning the place, and leaving houses at £60 and £70 a year to lodging-letters and something worse (folks whose area-spikes are crowned with pewter pots, and at whose doors the beer-boy incessantly bellows), steps can, it seems, be taken. However, Pimlico must rejoice that, no matter the cause, it has a chance of relief from its miseries.

Years—the five years allotted for the purification of the Thames—roll on, and not a spade has touched the earth, not a brick has been laid for a sewer. The present stoppage is upon the report presented against the plan of the Central Board, which latter protests against the plan suggested by its opponents. We have no faith in the Board; but common instinct revolts against the notion of two open ditches, down which the foulness of London is to crawl at the rate to be obtained by a fall of six inches to the mile. We shall have to call in French engineers, and a French executive *ad hoc*, as diplomatists say, if we wish to see the river cleansed in our time.

BOOK-HAWKING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Bishop of Norwich presided on Saturday last at a meeting held in the Assembly Rooms in that city, to receive the annual report of the Diocesan Society for Promoting Book-Hawking in the Rural Districts. Among those present were Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., Sir J. Boileau, Bart., the Ven. Archdeacon Bouverie, the Ven. Archdeacon Hankinson, and other clergymen and gentlemen. After a few observations from the Bishop, one of the secretaries read a very lengthy report from the committee, which clearly set forth the great good the society had been instrumental in doing. The report was adopted unanimously, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting.





GRAND STATE PROCESSION OF THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



### STATE PROCESSION OF THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD TO THE MOSQUE.

The name of Moorshedabad has been several times before the public during the late disturbances, in consequence of apprehensions of a rising there, as it is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, and a locality in which there is a fanatical society of influential Ulemas; moreover, its vicinity to Calcutta (had it risen) would have created the greatest alarm in our Anglo-Indian capital. The spirit may have been willing, but, certainly, the flesh was weak, for there is scarcely a more unwelcome population in India, or one less physically energetic, than the Lower Bengalees. Moorshedabad was, from 1704 to 1757, the capital of Bengal. It is still the residence of the Nawab, who has a pension of £160,000 sterling, and private property to the amount of £40,000 sterling more. The language of the Nawab's Court is Persian; that of the richer classes is Hindostanee, while the poor speak the Bengalee dialect. The late Nawab was the last person who received the Royal Guelphic Hanoverian Order from William IV.

The principal edifices of Moorshedabad are the Palace of the Nawab and the Grand Mosque; of the latter we give an illustration. When the Sultan goes to mosque, fanned by the cool breezes of the Bosphorus, he rides on horseback; but the Indian Prince, reclining luxuriously on the back of an elephant, is shaded from the sun's rays by an ample canopy, while the motions of a large fan held by the domestic behind procure the agreeable sensation of a current of air. At all Moslem Courts the pomp of State is necessarily associated with the ceremonies of religion: it is, therefore, on the occasion of the Nawab's procession to the Imanbara, or Grand Mosque, that all the pomp is displayed which the pension and revenues can afford. The palanquins, of the most costly construction, with their bearers and reliefs, turn out in their best style. The troops are drawn up, and the sounds of the European drum and the ear-piercing file are mingled with those of the tomtom, or native kettle-drum, which is slung across a camel and beaten in monotonous time. The sowars, or native regular horse, are also prominent on such an occasion, and may be perceived by our readers by reference to the print—a word that grates rather harshly on British ears, for we recollect that it was a sowar that first leaped over the wall of the Assembly-room at Cawnpore, and began the massacre of its unhappy inmates.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad is regarded as the temporal head of the Shea Moslems of Lower Bengal, that is to say, of those who believe that the Imamate belonged by divine right to the descendants of Ali. They have several minor sects among them, but they all agree on the one point of regarding Omar, Abou Bekr, and Othman as usurpers. The word "Shea" means troop or sect, and it is by the Sunnites they are so styled. The name which they give to themselves ever since 363 of the Hegira is Adeliat, or the Just. The Shah of Persia is throughout the Eastern World the great head, centre, and support of the Shea Moslems, so numerous in India, and forming, as we have stated, two-thirds of the population of this former capital of Bengal. We may add that Moorshedabad is seventy miles from Calcutta, and a place of great trade in cotton and silk.

### THE WEATHER.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 38.8 feet above level of sea, corrected for temperature and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 15	30.092	57.3	43.1	52.2	53.8	51.7	57.2	56.4	KNWNE	5	0.000
" 16	30.041	60.6	47.8	53.6	53.1	52.5	58.3	56.8	NE.	7	0.000
" 17	29.919	59.0	49.8	54.6	56.5	55.3	57.6	55.9	S.	10	0.043
" 18	29.668	57.3	50.1	53.5	56.5	55.6	54.9	53.6	SE.	10	0.161
" 19	29.588	59.2	49.4	54.2	54.2	53.3	58.7	57.6	E.	7	0.046
" 20	29.894	55.8	42.6	49.3	49.7	48.7	54.8	53.9	N.	10	0.012
" 21	29.771	56.3	46.3	51.2	51.6	50.9	55.5	54.4	KNWSW	10	0.000
Means	29.853	57.9	47.0	52.7	53.5	52.9	56.7	55.5			0.262

The range of temperature during the week was 18 degrees. The sky has been generally overcast during the week, and the air saturated with moisture. The ground has been covered on every morning with heavy dew, which appeared like a thin sprinkling of rain. The horizon has mostly been obscured by mist, and dense fog prevailed on the mornings of the 17th, 19th, and 20th, and on the night of the 19th, although the latter evening was partly clear at intervals. Rain was falling on the nights of the 17th, 18th, and 20th, and on the morning of the 19th. On the night of the 21st the wind had veered to direct west, and was blowing freshly. On the four previous days it was nearly calm.

J. BREEN.

#### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.				WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air at 5 A.M.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Force in Miles.	Direction.	
Oct. 14	30.130	52.3	50.0	89	0-10	42.7	61.9	NNE. E.	110	002	
" 15	30.070	53.0	51.1	97	10	48.9	55.8	NNE.	75	000	
" 16	29.991	55.5	53.9	95	4	52.3	62.8	E.	152	000	
" 17	29.904	54.0	52.4	95	10	46.3	62.4	WSW.	98	005	
" 18	29.554	52.6	51.6	96	10	50.2	56.5	ENE.	239	064	
" 19	29.684	54.5	51.9	91	5	49.3	61.8	E.	183	219	
" 20	29.859	57.4	51.1	81	8	46.7	61.3	NNE.	159	007	

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. A.M., and 2h., 4h., and 10h. P.M., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

**SWORD TO BE PRESENTED ON THE 4TH NOVEMBER, WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON, TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.**—We have seen this superb work of art. It is what is termed a State Regulation Sword. The whole of the hilt and scabbard is composed of solid silver, richly embossed and gilt. In the centre of the hilt are the baton and shield of a Field Marshal, in diamonds, on a rich crimson enamel ground, encircled with a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, most beautifully set in emeralds and diamonds; under which, on the scabbard, are the coronet and cipher of his Royal Highness in diamonds and coloured gems. The whole of the scabbard is covered with rich scrolls of oak-leaves and acorns; in the centre are the arms of the city of London, cut out of fine carbuncles, surmounted with the sword, and mace, and the cap of maintenance. On the lower part of the scabbard are four scrolls, with the words Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. The blade is richly embossed with the following inscription:—"The Freedom of the City of London, together with this Sword, was presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, by the Corporation of London, in testimony of their high estimation of his distinguished character and services. A.D. 1857." This beautiful sword was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, 39, Bruton-street, Bond-street, and reflects the greatest credit upon him, both for the originality of the design and the exquisite manner in which the idea has been carried out in the manufacture of it.

**GENERAL HAVELOCK.**—"Old Philo" (says the *Athenaeum* of Saturday) is a name which, we are sure, must be now making the hearts of old Carthusians dance with pride and delight. The Charterhouse has boasted of many scholars who have sprung into eminent men; among others, Crashaw, the poet; Addison and Steele, the essayists; John Wesley, the religious reformer; and Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chief Justice. To the list will surely be added "Old Philo." The pet name will be remembered by Carthusians whose memories can go back some forty years or more. They will not have forgotten the gentle and thoughtful lad who used to stand looking on while others played, and whose general meditative manner procured for him the name of "Philo-sopher," subsequently diminished to "Philo," and occasionally applied as "Old Philo." That young and popular philosopher is the soldier at whose name the hearts of Englishmen beat with honest pride. "Old Philo" of the Charterhouse is Havelock the hero of Cawnpore.

The Portuguese authorities at Lisbon placed the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail-boat *Tagus* in quarantine on her last voyage, because the hose of the water-tank ashore was laid over the ship, the yellow fever being at the time prevalent ashore at Lisbon.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.**—Public sympathy on behalf of the Indian sufferers shows no signs as yet of waning. More than £120,000 has been already received at headquarters, exclusive of remittances made direct to India; and subscriptions are pouring in from all quarters. Public meetings are still in course of being held throughout the country, and sympathy with the sufferers everywhere takes a practical shape, embodying itself in liberal contributions. The Committee of the Relief Fund have already sent out £30,000 to Calcutta, £3000 to Bombay, and £7000 to Sir John Lawrence at Lahore, and are relieving cases of distress at home.

**THE METROPOLITAN SUB-STREET ARRANGEMENT.**—A private view of the designs submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the total sub-surface reconstruction of the streets of the metropolis took place on Monday and Tuesday, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Thirty-nine designs were sent in, which were referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Alderman Cubitt, Wright, Robert Stephenson, T. Hawksley, G. Lowe, T. H. Wyatt, and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, assisted by the engineer and superintending architect. The first prize of one hundred guineas for a first-class street was awarded to Mr. H. D. Davis, of 227, Malda-hill West; and the first prize of fifty guineas for a second-class street was awarded to Mr. W. H. Cullingford, of 43, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater. Nearly all the designs exhibited the same feature of a centre tunnel dividing the sub-way, accessible by traps from the street, and containing the different pipes for gas, water, telegraphic wires, sewage, &c. Mr. Davis's plan proposes arched brick vaults extending from the houses on each side to the central tunnel, giving a solidity to the roadway, and increasing to a great extent the cellar accommodation of dwelling-houses and warehouses. Mr. Cullingford's plan differs from this in not having a central tunnel, but providing for the same purposes two lateral tunnels running parallel, and connected with the houses on either side.

**PROPOSED NEW PARK.**—At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works Mr. Beriah Drew introduced a numerous deputation from the southern portion of the metropolis, to present a memorial relative to the formation of a park for that district. Mr. Wilsor briefly introduced the subject of the memorial, which, he said, was the result of various public meetings, held within the district, and was signed by 6009 persons, comprising all classes of society, from the great employers of labour in that district down to the humblest mechanic. The district in which it was proposed the new park should be formed was between the Greyhound-road, Old Kent-road, and Rotherhithe. The motion for a reference to the Works Committee was carried.

**PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES, WOOD-GREEN, TOTTENHAM.**—In consequence of the foundation of the district church of St. Michael's, Wood-green, having given way, rendering it dangerous to continue the celebration of Divine service under its roof, the churchwardens appealed to the trustees and committee of the Printers' Almshouses, adjoining St. Michael's church, for permission to celebrate Divine service in the board-room of that institution during the next few months. Permission was cheerfully accorded, and the first service was held there on the day of National Humiliation, on which occasion the sum of £9 was collected for the Indian Relief Fund, after a sermon by the Rev. Thomas Winter. The services have since been continued twice each Sunday.

**NEW MUSEUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.**—Some considerable alterations, to give increased space for the collection of models and works of Indian art, have been going on at the India House for some time past, under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt, the present architect of the Company, and the works are being completed and the collection arranged for public inspection. What was the tea saleroom has been transformed into an Indian Court, with columns and arches of Indian fashion, and appropriated mainly to sculptured antiquities, slabs, and figures. Some elaborately-cut stone panels of Indian work have been set up to form a screen. The carving of some of the groups displays wonderful finish. The deputy secretary's residence and other parts have been thrown into the museum, and the whole now occupies a considerable space.

**ST. PAUL'S, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.**—With the intention of affording better church accommodation to the densely-populated neighbourhood of the Waterloo and Westminster roads, inhabited as the district is by persons of the humblest class, it was determined some months since to erect a new church. The building, which is rapidly approaching completion, and which is intended to accommodate 1200 persons, is in the Early English style of the 12th century, and stands in a very commanding position, nearly facing the Waterloo-road.

**INDIAN ORPHANS.**—The executive committee of the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society has, with commendable sympathy for the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen in India, taken the initiative in rendering the benevolent institutions of the metropolis available for mitigating the anguish and misery caused by the terrible scenes lately enacted at Cawnpore and other mutinous districts. Some few days since it came to the knowledge of the committee that a clergyman's widow had arrived from India in a state of destitution, bringing with her two children—a boy and a girl. The father was murdered in his pulpit, and all the congregation massacred. These destitute orphans were instantly offered free admission to the privileges of the Royal Asylum, and we have reason to believe that similar acts of well-timed liberality are contemplated by the executive department.

**PRESERVATION OF FIVE LIVES AT A FIRE.**—On Monday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. William Bird, licensed victualler, No. 40, Leather-lane. The discovery was made by the police constable on the beat. At that time the landlord, his wife, a female servant, the barman, and potman were in their beds asleep, and it was with considerable difficulty that they could be made sensible of their impending danger; and when that was at length accomplished they were unable to descend by the stairs, they being on fire. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's fire-escape from Hatton-garden attended, when Joseph Arkall placed his machine in front of the house, and brought down the escape Mr. Bird, his wife, and the female servant from the second-floor front: he ascended again and brought down the barman and potman from the first floor.

**BRITISH PENITENT FEMALE REFUGE.**—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of this estimable charity was held in the board-room at the institution, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and the treasurer's account of the funds of the asylum, during the past year. Mr. J. Maitland having taken the chair, the secretary (the Rev. John Glanville) read the report, which dwelt upon the insufficient support which the society received from the public. After speeches by the Revs. Messrs. O'Neill, W. Talbot, and others, the proceedings terminated.

**A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY** was brought to light in the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday. Mr. John Probert, a wealthy farmer residing in Monmouthshire, was arrested on a charge of being concerned in a robbery of watches and gold chains at a jeweller's shop; but it was proved, on the clear and irrefutable evidence of three trustworthy witnesses, that he was on his own farm in Wales at the time of the robbery.

**THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY.**—On a former day an application was made to the Court of Bankruptcy to wind up the affairs of this company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act (1856), and a postponement took place to Saturday last, to enable the parties interested to come to an arrangement which would render such proceedings unnecessary. The following parties were represented:—The petitioning creditor, Mr. H. Jones, architect, by Mr. Jones; some of the shareholders, by Mr. Fleming; Mr. Jullien and other shareholders and creditors, by Mr. Chappell; Mr. Palmer, a shareholder and creditor; and Madame Caradori, a creditor, by Mr. Levi. Mr. Coppock and some other persons interested were also in attendance. Mr. Jones intimated that, since the case was last before the court, a meeting took place on the 5th of October, and a committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, and to make a report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 2nd November; and he asked his Honour to permit the petition to stand over to a period subsequent to that day. Mr. Fleming did not object to the adjournment, but he thought the Commissioner should attach some conditions to the order in consequence of what had taken place between the last meeting and the present time. After much discussion, the Commissioner intimated that he could not attach conditions in the way required by his order, and adjourned the case to Saturday, 19th December, at eleven o'clock.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, John Marks, Samuel Marks, and Abraham Simmonds, were brought up on remand, charged with having been concerned in fraudulently disposing of property amounting to many thousands of pounds subsequently to a flat of bankruptcy against the first-named prisoner. After a protracted inquiry the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis last week amounted to 1775. The deaths registered in London last week were 993, which is more than 100 below the calculated average. Four deaths from cholera and choleraic diarrhoea occurred. One of these was the case of a seaman on board the ship *Lutchen*, which, a day or two before arriving at London, had touched at Gluckstadt, where cholera had lately raged.—The occurrence of seventeen cases of malignant cholera (not included in the London returns), seven of which proved fatal, at West Ham, Stratford, led to a special meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Health on Saturday last. An analysis of the water used by the inhabitants of this locality (it being suspected that there had been an infiltration into the well from an adjoining cesspool) showed the unusually large proportion of 56.16 grains of impurity per gallon. Since the diuse of the water of this well there has been only one case, which proved fatal in six hours and a half.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

#### CLOSE OF THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

The attendance of half-crown visitors on Saturday last was under 10,000. The number of season-ticket holders was 9739. Amongst the visitors on the closing day were the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Wilton, Lady Catherine Egerton, Lady Grey Egerton, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith and Lady Smith; Sir James Wats, Knt., Mayor of Manchester, and Lady Wats; Sir John Potter, Knt., M.P.; Mr. W. Wm. Macready, William Fairbairn, Esq.; Thomas Fairbairn, Esq. (Chairman of the Executive Committee), and all the other members of the committee; Mr. R. Doyle, Mr. A. Brogren, Mr. Alderman Mackie, &c. The only alteration in the internal arrangements of the Exhibition appeared to be the erection of a military trophy in front of the organ, entirely obscuring the instrument from view. At the close of the admirable orchestral programme, under the conductorship of Mr. C. Hallé, a graceful tribute was paid to that gentleman by the members of the orchestra. They presented him with an address, and a beautiful goblet of chased silver, which was inclosed in a case. This valuable souvenir was placed in the hands of Mr. Hallé by Mr. Seymour, amid a hearty outburst of cheering.

Mr. Hallé having made his acknowledgments in suitable terms, and the music being concluded, a forest of hats, from one end of the large hall to the other, and round all the galleries, were raised above head, and a succession of hearty cheers rang through the palace. We shall be moderate in allotting "nine times nine" to the Queen, and calls of cheers for Mr. Fairbairn, for the committee, for Mr. Deane, and for the contributors, were heartily responded to. Then was a call for Mr. T. Fairbairn, who, after a brief interval, ascended the platform, and addressed the assembled thousands. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen,—It is my duty now to pronounce the last few words of farewell, and to inform you that, when you leave this building, the Exhibition of Art-Treasures will be closed. I hope you will never forget the liberality which has enabled that exhibition to be formed; and that, when you retire to your homes, and reflect upon this building and its contents, you will be able to realise the truth of the poet's line, that

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

The bell was now rung for the people to leave the building, and the visitors gradually approached the doors, frequently turning their heads as they passed to the east end to glance once more at the "things of beauty" which were to be seen by them no more. Never before had the police so frequently to utter the words "Move on!" "This way out!" But every one was in good humour, and the visitors, knowing that the last moment must arrive in all such undertakings, acquiesced. As the last knot of visitors left the building, three hearty cheers were given for "The Ladies." The doors were closed, and thus ended the Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857.

The entire number of visitors to the Exhibition was 1,335,000, of whom 1,060,000 paid at the doors, and 275,000 by season tickets, at a cost of £23,000. The entire receipts from all sources amount in round numbers to £100,000, and the expenditure to £104,000, to meet which deficiency there is the Exhibition building, which it is expected will realise between £12,000 and £18,000, so that a surplus of £10,000 or more may be reasonably expected.

At PLYMOUTH, on Monday evening, Mr. R. P. Collier and Mr. James White, the members for this borough, addressed their constituents in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The hall was densely crowded, and on the members making their appearance they were greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. The greater portions of both their addresses were on the affairs in India. A vote of confidence was passed to the hon members.

LORD JOHN HAY, M.P. for the Wick district of burghs, was entertained at a banquet at Wick, on Thursday week, by a number of his constituents. His Lordship's address—which was chiefly on the all-sorbing topic of the day, the Indian mutiny—was well received. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord John for his conduct as representative of the burghs.

**MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.**—The *Freeman* of Tuesday morning chronicles the arrival in Dublin of eleven Roman Catholic prelates, who, along with further reinforcements from the provinces, were to meet at the Metropolitan Presbytery on that day, "for the consideration of several matters of importance."

**ANGLO-SAXON SEPULTURE.**—Mr. Akerman, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, while engaged in antiquarian researches in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brixtonhampton, near Witney, Oxon, discovered in a grave only two feet deep the skeleton of a man, measuring six feet six inches long. There was an iron spear-head by the left ear, a knife in the lap, and the left hand still grasped the handle of the umbo of a shield. The skeleton lay with the head due east, the exact reverse of the direction of the bodies in Anglo-Saxon graves, which are generally found with the head to the west. Beneath the skeleton, and in close contact, lay the remains of a woman, her head resting under the legs of the man, and her feet under his head. Near the skull of the lower skeleton was found a hair-pin of bronze, on the breast a bronze fibula, and in the lap, where the hands were placed, nine amber beads of unusually large size, which had probably formed bracelets.

**THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.**—A large and influential meeting in support of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools movement, supported by the National Reformatory Union and the Reformatory and Refuge Union, was held at the Townhall, Birmingham, on Thursday week. It was presided over by Mr. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and was attended by most of the distinguished visitors who were present in the town in connection with the Social Science Association. About 4000 persons filled the body of the hall. The subject was ably brought before the meeting by the chairman; and eloquent addresses were given by Lord Brougham (who was enthusiastically received), Mr. Adderley, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Russell, and others.

**THE DUBLIN MONUMENT OF THOMAS MOORE.**—The statue of the Irish bard, of which we gave an illustration last week, was inaugurated on Wednesday week by the Earl of Charlemont, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord William Fitzgerald, Lord George Hill, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, Baron Greene, Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Edward McDonnell, Sir W. R. Hamilton, the High Sheriff, Sir Bernard Burke, and a host of Irishmen famous in the literary, scientific, and mercantile world. At one o'clock the Lord Lieutenant arrived, attended by his private secretary and the aides-de-camp on duty, and was at once ushered within the space inclosed around the base of the pedestal. Immediately his Excellency had taken his seat on the chair of state prepared for his accommodation, the Earl of Charlemont was conducted to the President's seat, which was placed between the sedilia intended for the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor, who, on the part of the municipality of Dublin, attended with the Corporation and the civic officers to receive the testimonial from the hands of the committee. The assembly being seated, Lord Charlemont rose amid tremendous cheering, and proceeded to inaugurate the statue in a speech of some length, in the course of which he reviewed Moore's claims to the veneration and honour of Irishmen. At the conclusion of his address he directed the statue to be unveiled, and then declared it duly inaugurated. The Lord Lieutenant next delivered an eloquent speech on the subject of the day, and was enthusiastically cheered. In the name of the Testimonial Committee, Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., then came forward and presented the memorial to the citizens of Dublin, and took occasion to pronounce a eulogistic discourse on the merits of the national bard. The presentation was accepted by the Lord Mayor in the name of the city, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Charlemont, at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant, seconded by Lord Talbot de Malahide, the proceedings terminated. The statue—which is of bronze, nine feet high, upon a granite pedestal eighteen feet high—is placed in front of Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland.

**ANOTHER CASE OF CRUELTY BY A MERCHANT CAPTAIN.**—At the Boston Quarter Sessions, on Monday, George Wright, master of the brig *Stanley*, of Whitby, was indicted for cruelly ill-treating his apprentice, James Day, fifteen years of age, a native of Dunwich, near Yarmouth, while on his passage across the North Sea, from Riga to Boston. The facts, which revealed conduct on the part of the captain of the most atrocious character, were conclusively proved. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," when the prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction at Spalding.

**THE FATAL COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.**—The inquest held by Mr. Cuthbertson, Coroner for the county of Glamorgan, at the Townhall of Neath, on the body of Sarah Ann Harmer, one of the four persons who were killed by the collision of two passenger trains, between Pyle and Port Talbot, on the South Wales Railway, on Wednesday last was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the station-master at Stormy, Mr. Charles White, who appears to have ordered the driver of the down train to proceed from Cheltenham on the up-line.

**MURDER AT MERTHYR TYDVIL.**—A man named Cornelius Donohue met with his death at Merthyr Tydvil on the night of Sunday, the 11th inst., under circumstances which involved a charge of murder against four persons named Ellen Burke, John Burke, Johanna Brien, and Timothy Sullivan. The coroner's jury which sat on the body of the deceased returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Ellen Burke; but the police having brought the matter under the cognisance of Mr. J. C. Fowler, stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr, a long examination took place on Monday, when numerous witnesses deposed to having seen the assault on the deceased man, and that the prisoners were engaged in it. The magistrate committed John and Ellen Burke and Johanna Brien to take their trial for the wilful murder of Donohue, and Sullivan was discharged, it appearing that he had not taken any part in the fray until after its fatal termination.



TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE glory of Old Trafford is an end. The Art-Treasures Exhibition, which gave a European reputation to the spot, is now no more; many of the treasures are already returned; and the building materials are advertised for sale. There is great rejoicing in Manchester. The "thing of beauty" and the "joy for ever" has proved a pecuniary triumph. The guarantees will not be called upon for a penny; the Chairman—looking like a second Lord Overstone—with the handsome balance on the right side of at least £10,000. He who respectfully declined the honour of appearing as Sir Thomas Fairbairn is now familiarly known as "Tom with Ten Thousand." The money cannot be in better hands for distribution than in the hands of the committee. In the meantime we say with Lord Panmure, "Take care of Dowb—don't forget Mr. Deane."

We see one result of the Art-Treasure Exhibition at Manchester in the recently-delivered axiom of Lord Granville in that city, that the true education of the eye is to commence with "a knife-and-fork eye"—that is, to be able to lay a well-polished knife and fork truly to the eye and encouragingly to the appetite on the most delicate white damask. What "Granville the polite" has delivered thus sensibly has delighted the citizens of London, so much so that, when the next Committee of Taste is formed within the sound of Bow bells, we shall not be surprised to hear that his Lordship is invited not only to preside at the first dinner, but to lay the cloth as well. A Manchester wag has reduced his Lordship's art of drawing into two lessons, and in rhyme:—

Lay knife and fork,  
Then draw a cork.

Those Waagens and Morris Moores in the art—that instruct the eye and satisfy without loading the appetite—Messrs. Staples, Ellis, Bathe, Soyer, and Clunn, are in raptures with Lord Granville. Dr. Kitchiner and Mrs. Rundell died a great deal too soon.

There is a pleasant article in the *Brighton Herald* of last Saturday respecting the recent sale at Sillwood Lodge, near Brighton, of the effects of Mrs. Mostyn, one of "the three Misses" or daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, alluded to by Dr. Johnson in his published correspondence. The few Johnsonian relics were not of great importance, yet they sold well. An odd volume of Saurin on the Bible, with this inscription on the flyleaf, in Mrs. Thrale's handwriting—"An odd volume, bought at a sale, for 2s. 9d., by Dr. Johnson, for Streatham Park library, 1766"—attracted many bidders. Mrs. Thrale had enriched it with numerous notes in her beautiful penmanship; and, what brought 2s. 9d. in 1766, sold in 1857 for forty-two pounds.

We observe with regret that the *Edinburgh Review*—in the number just published, and it is a good one—perpetuates, while it attempts to correct, the gross story about Sir Peter Laurie and Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, so completely exposed as entirely untrue, as a thing that by dates could not have happened, in the columns of this journal. We must do something, we find, to induce the member for Midhurst and Recorder of Hull to read before he writes.

"Plain John" won't read "Lord John." Strange that a popular writer called upon to republish a book in 1857 will not read a work of authority relating to a like period published in 1853. Thus, for instance, we find our friend Lord Campbell republishing his *Life of Lord Chancellor Wedderburn*, and boldly restating that there is nothing "in print" (mark, in print) to explain the following brief letter from Edmund Burke:—

4th Dec., 1777.  
Sir.—Mr. Fox has informed me of your obliging desire of seeing me, and giving me any farther explanation which might be necessary to complete that you had given in your letter of last night. I am very sensible of your politeness and civility on this occasion. But, as the letter itself was perfectly satisfactory, I do not wish you to give yourself any further trouble about the matter, and hope we shall both of us banish it entirely from our thoughts.  
I am, &c.,  
EDM. BURKE.

Thus far "our Edmund." Now only let "Plain John" turn to "Lord John's" correspondence of Mr. Fox, and he will find under the very same date the following passage, "in print," in a letter from *Fish* (or Paul Pry) Crawford to the Earl of Ossory:—

There were high words between Wedderburn and Burke, which so offended the latter that he went out of the House, and, I believe, intended to challenge Wedderburn, but was prevented by a letter from Wedderburn, and an explanation likewise, which he sent him through Charles. In the midst of Wedderburn's speaking, Burke burst into one of his loud hysterical laughs. Unfortunately, at that moment, there was a dead silence in the House. Wedderburn, in a very angry tone, said that, if that gentleman did not know manners, he, as an individual, would teach them to him; that he had not the good will of that gentleman, and did not wish for it; but he was ambitious of having even his respect, and would force it from him, &c. This the other construed into a menace.

Lord Campbell's portrait has already been painted in his collar of S.S. (esses) as a Judge; and we now recommend that his Lordship should sit for his portrait as an author, with his collar of R.R. (errors). The joke is not ours—it smacks not a little of the Inns of Court.

The usual quarterly lists of "works in preparation" just put forth by Mr. Murray and the Messrs. Longmans are not particularly promising. This, perhaps, is not so much the fault of either the Row or of Albemarle-street as it is in the dearth of what is good. If men will not write good books, good books cannot be published. One announcement cannot receive too great publicity. Dr. Latham is engaged to edit an edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in three volumes quarto. The Doctor properly founds his edition on that which last passed under the author's eye—the edition of 1773. This is no light undertaking—it is one of the utmost national importance. The Messrs. Longmans are to be the publishers.

Mr. Murray announces, we observe, a new "Life of Pope," as part of his long-promised edition of that great poet. The author is not named. Thus much we may observe, that to write a life of Pope without having free access of Mr. Croker's extensive and most important materials is to write a work which, however clever it may be in other respects, must be glaringly wrong in many statements, inasmuch as Mr. Croker's materials are not accessible except through Mr. Murray. Mr. Carruthers has done well with printed materials and his Mapledurham MSS., but many of his positions are ludicrously wrong.

THE WESTMINSTER CLOCK.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WITH reference to a paragraph in your last week's paper concerning the Clock Tower at the new Palace at Westminster, you will be pleased to hear that all the arrangements for hoisting and hanging the bells and fixing the clock have been completed for some months. The scaffolding outside the tower is for painting the exterior of the faces, figures, and hands (all of which are in their places), and has nothing to do with hoisting or fixing the clock or bells. The great bell is at the foot of the tower, but is not to be hoisted until after the four quarter-bells are fixed: these latter may, I believe, be shortly expected on the works.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

Old Palace-yard, October 21, 1857.

EDWARD M. BARRY.

The Zouave dress has been adopted for three West India regiments.

The Count de Platen has been definitively named to succeed the Baron de Hoesch as Minister of Sweden in London.

MUSIC.

MR. HULLAH has resumed his Concerts of Sacred Music at St. Martin's Hall. Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was performed on Wednesday evening. This oratorio has frequently been given by Mr. Hullah, but never with greater effect than on this occasion. His orchestra, this season, appears to be improved both in strength and quality; and his chorus, composed of the members of his upper singing school, has been brought by able training into a state of great efficiency. The solo parts were admirably sung. Mdlle. de Villar, a young singer as yet little known to the public, promises to gain the highest honours of her profession. She has a beautiful soprano voice—clear, sweet, mellow, and perfectly in tune; her style is pure and graceful; her English elocution is perfect; and she sings with energy and feeling. Miss Palmer, the contralto, is well known at Mr. Hullah's concerts, where she is always most favourably received. Mr. Oldershaw, the tenor, is a debutant in London, but has had considerable experience in the provinces. He has an agreeable though not very powerful voice, and is evidently a good musician; but he has some awkward habits of singing, and is deficient in polish. Mr. Allan Irving, the bass, is a performer of great merit and rising reputation. His voice is strong, and at the same time sweet; he possesses delicacy as well as force, and shows his intelligence by the clearness and emphasis of his utterance. He made a remarkable impression in the pathetic air, "Oh God, have mercy upon me," the most beautiful thing in the oratorio, which we have scarcely ever heard better sung. The whole performance of this sublime work was highly interesting, and received with great favour by a numerous audience.

THE English Opera Company at the LYCEUM produced a version of the "Trovatore" on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded, and the performance was entirely successful. The opera is, perhaps, the best of Verdi's works; and its intrinsic merits, its rich vein of melody, resonant choruses, and ingeniously-constructed *morceaux d'ensemble*, added to its striking subject and interesting plot, have made it one of the most popular works of the day. It has been got up at this theatre in a manner which does the management great credit. The English version is well executed, and the principal characters are on the whole respectably sustained; Madame Caradori being *Leonora*, Mr. Augustus Braham *Manrico*, Miss Susan Pyne *Azucena*, and Mr. Ferdinand Glover the *Count de Luna*. But the success of the piece is less due to the powers displayed by the individual performers than to the combined effect of the whole, which is very complete and satisfactory. The scenery, costumes, and decorations are rich and beautiful; and the excellence of the orchestra and chorus enhanced the effect of the performance, which was received, from beginning to end, with the warmest applause.

THE MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE have been resumed at St. Martin's Hall. The first of this season was given on Monday last. It was precisely of the same description as the concerts of last season—consisting of English ballads and glees, sung by respectable but not eminent performers. The extreme cheapness of these concerts makes it impossible that they can present much musical attraction; and we cannot help thinking that they would be more popular, even among the classes for whose benefit they are intended, if the rates of admission were made a little higher.

THE OPERA IN DUBLIN.—Any one who wants to see real outspoken enthusiasm ought to go to Ireland. We can't do it here. We thought, indeed, that we were rather intense in our appreciation of Giuglini, and we certainly paid our worship to Piccolomini with the devotion which every one displays, because no one can help it. But the Dublin audience and the Dublin critics have, we confess, beaten us hollow. Whether it is the shortness of the long-expected season of the company of Her Majesty's Theatre with which Ireland has been favoured, or the natural exuberance of Hibernian feelings, we don't know; but the furore created by Piccolomini and Giuglini and the rest of the troupe surpasses all our London demonstrations. Every opera seems to have been sung nearly twice through, so uniformly were the solos of the leading artistes encored. On the first night when the "Trovatore" was given, in which Mdlle. Piccolomini does not play, the appearance of the little favourite in a private box was welcomed, not merely by a universal cheer, but by a stout chorus from the united lungs of the gallery, intended to imitate the "Ciascun lo dice" with which the last year's advent of Mdlle. Piccolomini was associated. The praises lavished on the *prima donna* scarcely exceed those bestowed on Giuglini, whose superb voice was new to Irish ears. Passing over the historical portion of the remarks of the press, the incessant encores, the ovations, the rapt silence in which the more delicate passages were received, Giuglini possesses the rare faculty of adaptation in suiting his glorious voice to the calibre and peculiarities of the soprano who interprets with him the harmonic beauties of an opera performance. One of the most marked successes of Giuglini seems to have been a barcarole of his own composition—"Vieni Mid"—which, we are told, brought out with astonishing effect the resonant power and delicious sweetness of his voice. But, perhaps, the compliment which caps all others is that of a critic, who in his bold admiration declares that such is the remarkable power of the new tenor that M. Verdi may safely trust him with the performance of more trying airs than any in which he has yet tapped the voice to a trial of strength with the brass instruments that overload his score. The force of eulogy can no further go. So here let us close our notice of the warm reception and glowing criticisms which our Irish friends have bestowed on artistes who are so well known and so highly appreciated here.

A LECTURE ON CHURCH MUSIC was delivered in the new vestry-room of St. Paul's, Islington, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, the organist of St. Paul's Church. The illustrations were selected from the best specimens of Church music, and were sung by an efficient choir—Messrs. Lawler, Barnby, and Cummings, of Westminster Abbey, taking the verse and solo parts. A numerous auditory expressed their gratification with the excellence of the performances of the evening.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—A new play in three acts, by Mr. A. C. Troughton, was produced on Monday, under the title of "Leading Strings." It was very successful, and deserves to be so. French in its origin, Mr. Troughton has managed to give a thoroughly English air to the dialogue and situations. The first act for the former quality is highly commendable. It consisted of a series of conversations, each of them admirable in its way, and making a charming whole. It was by far the largest of the acts and the best. The final situation was delayed by the talk, but the talk was such as was required to mark the philosophy and principle of the play, and to give peculiar effect to the situation it introduced. We could have borne more elaboration in the second act; but the third was faultless. The heroine of the play is a widow-mother who would rule her only son by kindness; and, though she had determined on leading him, was yet careless to keep "the leading-strings unfelt." *Edith Belfort* (Miss Swanborough), the child of an impoverished aristocratic family, affects a passion for the deceased banker's son, *Frank Levenson* (Mr. G. Vining), for the more sake of recovering, by means of his wealth, the position in society that she had once enjoyed. *Mrs. Levenson* (Mrs. Stirling) has domesticated this young lady, and, having learned her disposition, is terrified for her son's happiness when she hears of his attachment. He asks her consent only to be refused, and then projects an elopement, in which he is disappointed. Finding matters thus desperate, *Mrs. Levenson* feigns acquiescence in the proposed match, on condition that, while the marriage settlements are preparing, the three retire to their Northumberland mansion, and live in seclusion. Having gained her point so far, the rest goes on swimmingly. The betrothed pair soon tire of each other's company. This incident appears to have been borrowed from a tale by the Countess de Murat; but in the play is worked out in an original spirit. At the height of their dissatisfaction, the mother's protégée, *Miss Flora Mackenzie* (Miss Wyndham), is introduced, in a way exceedingly fanciful and sportive; and also a lover of *Edith*, who has been recently made a baronet, and renews his proposals. Matters are now in a fair way of settlement; for *Edith* has become reasonably jealous of *Flora*, and, urged by her ambition, grows quarrelsome; meanwhile the mother securely directs the storm and guides all accidents to the one desired event. M. Scribe some years ago wrote a little drama, under the title of "Toujours," on the same subject; but Mr. Troughton is entitled to credit for a comparatively original treatment of the theme. We were much pleased with the acting of this charming domestic drama. *Mrs. Stirling* was affectionate and vigilant, and altogether maternal in her bearing. *Miss Swanborough* had a thankless part, but acted it with courage and natural truth. *Miss Wyndham*, as the innocent, artless *Flora*, played

with great spirit, *naïveté*, and rustic abandon, to the evident delight of her auditor, who applauded very liberally. Mr. George Vining, as the fickle lover, was properly impulsive and self-willed. Mr. Addison had also a part which we have not yet mentioned—old deaf *Binnings* (Mrs. Levenson's butler), who brings up his own son on opposite principles, and would rule by fear, not by love, and succeeds in driving the boy to despair and into the dragoons. This is a character-part, and its individualities were distinctly portrayed. Altogether, the play and the players are deserving of unqualified commendation.

ASTLEY'S.—A new star rider is creating a great sensation at this theatre. He is an American, named Mr. James Robinson, and performs feats upon the bare back of his flying steed which are not only astonishing but novel. His great feat consists in turning a somersault over a broad banner, and safely alighting on the naked back of the unsaddled horse. This is evidently a service of great danger, and one, we are assured, hitherto unparalleled. Mr. Robinson enacts it with the most daring courage, and, notwithstanding its difficulty, with triumphant success. The scenes in the circle are preceded by a magnificent equestrian spectacle, entitled "The War Trail; or, the White Horse of the Prairie."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITING.—With the view of filling up the various regiments serving in India, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has ordered additional recruiting parties to be sent out from all the Indian depôts at Chatham to various new stations in the country.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR MAURICE BERKELEY, K.C.B., and Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, has sent in his resignation as a Lord of the Admiralty.

CADETS.—An examination for the admission of Cadets to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich will be held in London in the month of January, 1858.

THE MONSTER MORTAR, made from a design by Lord Palmerston, having been placed in position on a platform erected at the Government practice range, Plumstead Marshes, on Monday underwent a first trial, in the presence of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers. The immense shell (36 inches) was first fired with a charge of 10 lb. of powder, and the distance obtained was 350 yards, the shell becoming imbedded 5 feet. With a charge of 20 lb. the shell carried 900 yards, and was buried 9 feet; and with a charge of 30 lb. the shell was imbedded completely in the butt.

LOST MEDALS.—A circular memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards, explaining to the army that a soldier's claim to the restoration of a medal, at the public expense, can only be allowed when a medal has been lost by some accident entirely beyond the control of the owner, and when the loss cannot be attributed to any want of care on his part.

EMBARKATION OF A SIEGE TRAIN FOR INDIA.—On Monday morning the officers and men of Captain Dyneley's J. field battery of the 6th battalion Royal Artillery embarked at Woolwich on board the *Viscount Canning* for India. The vessel left next day.

TELEGRAM.—The question whether this word is of decent, respectable parentage has been fiercely argued in the press for the last few days. Oxford and Cambridge have both joined in the wordy fray, and dire have been the collisions between "first-class" men. As the banting was sent to us from India, it is possibly half-caste. But, whatever be its merits or demerits linguistically considered, its suitability will stand it in good stead; and the British people, winking at any slight irregularity that may attach to its birth, will, there is little doubt, readily adopt the little stranger as they have many of his elder brothers.

EPIGRAMMA.—TELEGRAM V. TELEGRAPHEME.

For telegram the scholars fight,  
Pedants for telegrapheme clamour,  
Jwn, I think, the former right,  
At least { in Greek } it's better { γραμμα.  
          { 'tis clear }                   { grammar.

W. P. LENNOX.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Mr. Daniel Adolphus Lange, the representative in this country of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, has just returned to London after staying a week with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Minister Plenipotentiary, at Indre. The party broke up on Wednesday last, and returned to Paris to assist at a conference consisting of the engineers and promoters of the undertaking, who had assembled from several countries to be present at this interesting reunion. We understand that very important measures have been decided on which will necessitate M. Ferdinand de Lesseps' departure for Constantinople.

GUERIN'S SELF-ACTING RAILWAY BREAK.—This invaluable apparatus is already in daily use on nearly the whole of the French railways, as will be seen from the following list of lines which have adopted it—Orleans, Northern, Western, Lyons, Bourbonnais, Southern, and St. Rambert to Grenoble. The Eastern (or Strasbourg) Company are now having it fitted to their carriages.—*Mining Journal*.

NEW BURGLAR'S INSTRUMENT.—Many iron safes of very considerable strength have lately been opened in Manchester and London by boring a very large hole through the door and destroying the lock. Until a few weeks since it remained a mystery how such an aperture could be made by any portable instrument; but in a late attempted robbery the thieves were disturbed, and left one of these with all its tools behind them. Its construction is most ingenious, and the workmanship first-rate. The police allowed to be inspected by Mr. Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard, who, upon testing its capabilities, was surprised by its ingenuity and power, and has contrived and patented a simple but effective remedy, which completely stops the operation of the instrument and destroys its cutting tools long before it could reach the hard steel plate covering the lock. The iron doors experimented upon, both with and without the improvements, may be seen at Mr. Chubb's.

"EXTREMES MEET."—In the Madras papers we find a copy of a letter addressed to "His Highness Sree Pulmanabha Dasa Vaneha Bala Martanda Yumha Koola Shukara Keerada Pathee Bazhodia Ram Rajah Bhador Mun-nay Sutan Maharajah Rajah Shumsher Jung Rajah of Travancore," and signed "Harris!"

JERUSALEM.—The latest accounts from Jerusalem are of the 15th ultimo. They state that the ceremony of placing the portrait of the Emperor Napoleon in the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre had just taken place with considerable pomp. The portrait was conveyed in procession from the house of the Consul to its place of destination, attended by the employés of the Consulate and a number of pilgrims then at Jerusalem. Prayers were afterwards offered up in the chapel for the Imperial family, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks from the terrace of the convent.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

MR. STREET'S PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

THE author of this design is Mr. Street, F.S.A., the diocesan architect for the diocese of Oxford, and known (in addition to his numerous works in ecclesiastical buildings) as the author of a treatise on "Brick and Marble Architecture in the Middle Ages." We need hardly say that he is an uncompromising believer in Gothic architecture, which he desires to see brought into use for domestic and civil buildings as extensively as for ecclesiastical. The memoir which accompanied his design entered at some length upon the question of the style appropriate for the new buildings at Westminster; and, over and above his expressed conviction that Gothic architecture would, under any circumstances, be the fittest for any building in a country with all of whose traditions and history it is so intimately interwoven, he argued with much force that the circumstances of the locality made it necessary, in order that it might harmonise with the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the irregular and picturesque character of St. James's Park. He went on to say:—

There are other reasons for preferring Gothic for such a building which ought not to be forgotten. It is the glory of the style that it can adapt itself to every want. It is not necessary to have uniformity (as in Classic) to the sacrifice of convenience, but it is possible to have uniformity when it is desirable. *E. g.*—In the north elevation of the Foreign Office submitted by the writer of this memoir it will be observed that there is general effect of uniformity, and that all that can be gained by it is obtained—viz., repose, grandeur of mass, simplicity; whilst, nevertheless, the windows are varied according to the use and size of the several rooms; the entrance is placed where most convenient; and, in short, there is, with a general regularity of effect and outline, a high degree of natural and justifiable irregularity in almost all the parts. And this, it should be remembered, is the invariable practice of the best Gothic architects, whilst the neglect of it is the one great blot on the new Houses of Parliament, as on all of its revivals of Classic and Renaissance architecture.

The same rule applies to the planning of the buildings; for, without pretending for an instant that a perfectly regular plan may not sometimes be as convenient as any other, it is obvious that the power of making excrescences wherever they are required gives immense facility to the architect, and is likely to secure a more convenient plan than where it is abso-





SIXTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (MESSRS. BUXTON AND HABERSHON, ARCHITECTS): PREMIUM, £100.

lately necessary that everything should be contained within a regular rectangular outline.

All these reasons are strong and unanswerable in favour of Gothic, and against Classic or Renaissance, for a great public building on such a site. But it will be answered by the advocates of the latter style that, granting all these advantages, there is the overwhelming disadvantage of inadaptability to modern wants and modern ideas of comfort; while some may add to this—thinking of the cost of the new Houses of Parliament—that it has the disadvantage of being too costly. The latter objection shall be answered first, for it may be done in a few words. Gothic architecture, then, is by far less costly than Classic or Renaissance, and for this reason, that, when properly treated, it requires no concealed construction—no unnaturally large blocks of stone—no expenditure of labour on work never seen; and no erection of useless features or ornaments for the mere sake of appearance, and is never obliged to conceal its constructional features. The Houses of Parliament have been costly, not because they were, but in spite of being Gothic. The truth is, they were originally designed, to a great extent, in ignorance of the true principles of Gothic architecture; and their architect covered every portion of their walls with a profusion of surface ornament, the effect of which is tedious and unsatisfactory, whilst its expense is enormous. But it is so notorious as to require no proof here that a Gothic artist can, with small means at his disposal, produce an effect equal to that which a Classic architect can only obtain by the command of large means. The hundred thousand pounds spent on St. Pancras Church would build five such churches as Camberwell; and the same fact holds good, in a greater or less degree, of all buildings in the two styles when properly treated.

The objection to Gothic architecture that it does not meet modern ideas of comfort requires a longer answer, because little has been done, and it must be owned so many mistakes have been made in the erection of modern

houses, that people are naturally afraid of being called on to sacrifice their comfort to appearances. This is felt mainly in regard to windows, which are often ignorantly made either narrow in their openings, high from the floor, too small for the admission of light, or fitted with casements in place of sashes. It will be seen, however, on looking at the plans submitted by the writer of this memoir, that his treatment of windows ensures every comfort that can by any possibility be desired. They all have shafts instead of mullions, these shafts being of marble or polished granite of good dimensions. The spaces between the shafts vary from two feet six inches to three feet six inches; many of them have balconies; in all cases the windows open their whole height, with sashes glazed with plate-glass of the whole width of the sash, and admit as much light and air as the most modern-looking windows can do. All the windows to which shutters are required would have iron shutters immediately behind the window shafts and traceries, and then wooden sash-frames and internal woodwork and linings finished with as much regard to the exclusion of draughts, &c., as the most modern ideas of comfort could ever desire.

In Mr. Street's plan the Foreign and War Offices form one great block of buildings, with various quadrangles, and courts of different sizes and very distinct character. In one of these courts passages are contrived by means of a cloister of two stages in height profusely adorned with sculptures illustrative of our military history. A very lofty tower is introduced near the centre of the whole building for the purpose of ventilation. In the block plan which accompanied this design Mr. Street proposed to open the river to St. James's Park by the removal of Lady Dove's house and the present Treasury buildings. On the opposite side of Whitehall he arranged an immense semicircular

sweep of road having its base on the bank of the river, and, by means of a grand river terrace, communicating directly with the new Charing-cross Bridge and Westminster Bridge. Unquestionably some such scheme ought to be carried out, and it is to be regretted that the existence of a few houses on ground leased by the Crown should stand in the way of so desirable an improvement in the most important portion of the metropolis.

In the sixth prize the plans were designed and executed by Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, architects, 38, Bloomsbury-square. The style of architecture is that known as the French Gothic of the early part of the fifteenth century. The elevations were designed by and drawn under the immediate superintendence of Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, who is an architectural amateur of some eminence, and exhibits that gentleman's intimate acquaintance with the principles of Gothic architecture. The plan is well worthy of notice, as all the necessary requirements are provided, and the rooms are precisely in accordance with the conditions furnished by the Government. The perspective shows the front towards the Park, and is the elevation of the Foreign Minister's Residence, in which the two grand staircases are notable features, leading to the reception-rooms en suite to accommodate fifteen hundred visitors. The other floors contain all the necessary requirements for a nobleman's mansion.

Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon regret being unable to furnish us with a detailed description of the internal arrangements of the building, as they have no copies of the design, the Government claiming the prize drawings.



SEVENTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (MR. G. E. STREET, F.S.A., ARCHITECT): PREMIUM, £100.





HER MAJESTY'S RETURN: THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE KEYS OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

## RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

IN our last we very briefly reported the progress of her Majesty and the Court from Balmoral, by Haddo House and Aberdeen, to Holyrood, and thence to Windsor. We now give some details of the more public portion of the journey, accompanied by an Engraving.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at half-past eight a.m., the Queen left her Highland home of Balmoral, and posted across the country, a distance (by the route taken) of fully sixty miles, to Haddo House, the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen. In the earlier part of the journey the Royal carriage drew up at Indego, near Tarland, the dwelling of Dr. Robertson, the Prince Consort's Commissioner for Balmoral, where the Royal pair partook of refreshments in Dr. Robertson's house; and afterwards her Majesty, with Mrs. Robertson, inspected the garden, whilst the Prince Consort went over part of the farm with Dr. Robertson. The Royal party took lunch in their carriages by the way, her Majesty thinking less of her own comfort in this respect than of the gratification of her loyal subjects, for at the Royal burgh of Inverury, where there was a good display of arches, banners, &c., and a great concourse of people, the Royal carriages proceeded at a walking pace through the town. Her Majesty was received here by the Earl and Countess of Kintore, Sheriff Watson of

Aberdeen, and the civic authorities. At Old Meldrum, a village a few miles further on, similar proceedings took place. Four miles still further in the same direction (north) is the boundary of the Earl of Aberdeen's property—an estate probably nine or ten square miles in extent, of good soil, and excellently cultivated. The tenantry are a very thriving and intelligent class of men: a considerable number of them have taken the degree of Master of Arts at the Aberdeen University. On the Royal cortege arriving at the grounds of Haddo House they were received by the Hon. Colonel Alexander Gordon, second son of Lord Aberdeen, and for a long distance (in the grounds) the tenantry, mounted on horseback, lined the road, and gave the Queen an enthusiastic reception. As the Queen's carriage approached the entrance to the mansion this novel guard of honour rode up at a rapid pace, stretching along the lawn, and cheering lustily. Her Majesty was received at the entrance stair by the Earl of Aberdeen, on whom she leaned as she ascended. From the balcony both her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged the welcome. The Marchioness of Abercorn, a relative of Lord Aberdeen, did the honours. Shortly after her Majesty arrived she walked out, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen and other members of his family; whilst the younger branches walked with Lord Haddo's children. Dinner was served at eight o'clock. The dinner party consisted, besides the noble host and the Marchioness of Abercorn, of

the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, Lady L. Hamilton, Lady C. Hamilton, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Haddo, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Sir G. Grey, General Grey, Lady Churchill, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Sir James Clark, and the Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

Haddo House is quite a plain structure, of large size. Upwards of 600 of the tenantry dined together (at Lord Aberdeen's cost) in a marquee in honour of the occasion; Mr. Copland, his Lordship's land steward, presiding. In the course of the evening the party was visited by the Hon. Arthur Gordon, who thanked the company for the enthusiastic reception given by them to the Queen, and also for drinking with great cordiality, the health of Lord Aberdeen. In the evening large bonfires were lighted on the surrounding hills.

The tenantry sent addresses to the Queen and the Prince, bidding them welcome; and the following replies were received; that from the Queen implying a compliment to Lord Aberdeen of a very marked kind:—

Haddo House, Oct. 15, 1857.  
Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address to her Majesty from the tenants upon the estates of the Earl of Aberdeen, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Haddo House.

Her Majesty has been pleased to receive this address most graciously and I am commanded to express to you, and to those in whose name you have signed it, the sincere gratification afforded to the Queen by the



THE DECIDING HEAT FOR THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, 1857.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



On the 15th Sept., at Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. Robert Baylis, 2nd Wt India Regiment, formerly of Her Majesty's Foot, third son of the late Capt. Baylis, of her Majesty's 17th Foot.

On the 17th inst., at Bliton, Elizabeth Jane, daughter and coheir of the Rev. John Best M.A., formerly Rector and Prebendary of Wolverhampton, Vicar of Badley, and Incumbent of Bliton, all in the county of Stafford, aged 77.







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Large Sizes, Four Airs, 4s.; 8s.; 12s.; 16s.; 20s.; 24s.; 28s.; 32s.; 36s.; 40s.; 44s.; 48s.; 52s.; 56s.; 60s.; 64s.; 68s.; 72s.; 76s.; 80s.; 84s.; 88s.; 92s.; 96s.; 100s.; 104s.; 108s.; 112s.; 116s.; 120s.; 124s.; 128s.; 132s.; 136s.; 140s.; 144s.; 148s.; 152s.; 156s.; 160s.; 164s.; 168s.; 172s.; 176s.; 180s.; 184s.; 188s.; 192s.; 196s.; 200s.; 204s.; 208s.; 212s.; 216s.; 220s.; 224s.; 228s.; 232s.; 236s.; 240s.; 244s.; 248s.; 252s.; 256s.; 260s.; 264s.; 268s.; 272s.; 276s.; 280s.; 284s.; 288s.; 292s.; 296s.; 300s.; 304s.; 308s.; 312s.; 316s.; 320s.; 324s.; 328s.; 332s.; 336s.; 340s.; 344s.; 348s.; 352s.; 356s.; 360s.; 364s.; 368s.; 372s.; 376s.; 380s.; 384s.; 388s.; 392s.; 396s.; 400s.; 404s.; 408s.; 412s.; 416s.; 420s.; 424s.; 428s.; 432s.; 436s.; 440s.; 444s.; 448s.; 452s.; 456s.; 460s.; 464s.; 468s.; 472s.; 476s.; 480s.; 484s.; 488s.; 492s.; 496s.; 500s.; 504s.; 508s.; 512s.; 516s.; 520s.; 524s.; 528s.; 532s.; 536s.; 540s.; 544s.; 548s.; 552s.; 556s.; 560s.; 564s.; 568s.; 572s.; 576s.; 580s.; 584s.; 588s.; 592s.; 596s.; 600s.; 604s.; 608s.; 612s.; 616s.; 620s.; 624s.; 628s.; 632s.; 636s.; 640s.; 644s.; 648s.; 652s.; 656s.; 660s.; 664s.; 668s.; 672s.; 676s.; 680s.; 684s.; 688s.; 692s.; 696s.; 700s.; 704s.; 708s.; 712s.; 716s.; 720s.; 724s.; 728s.; 732s.; 736s.; 740s.; 744s.; 748s.; 752s.; 756s.; 760s.; 764s.; 768s.; 772s.; 776s.; 780s.; 784s.; 788s.; 792s.; 796s.; 800s.; 804s.; 808s.; 812s.; 816s.; 820s.; 824s.; 828s.; 832s.; 836s.; 840s.; 844s.; 848s.; 852s.; 856s.; 860s.; 864s.; 868s.; 872s.; 876s.; 880s.; 884s.; 888s.; 892s.; 896s.; 900s.; 904s.; 908s.; 912s.; 916s.; 920s.; 924s.; 928s.; 932s.; 936s.; 940s.; 944s.; 948s.; 952s.; 956s.; 960s.; 964s.; 968s.; 972s.; 976s.; 980s.; 984s.; 988s.; 992s.; 996s.; 1000s.; 1004s.; 1008s.; 1012s.; 1016s.; 1020s.; 1024s.; 1028s.; 1032s.; 1036s.; 1040s.; 1044s.; 1048s.; 1052s.; 1056s.; 1060s.; 1064s.; 1068s.; 1072s.; 1076s.; 1080s.; 1084s.; 1088s.; 1092s.; 1096s.; 1100s.; 1104s.; 1108s.; 1112s.; 1116s.; 1120s.; 1124s.; 1128s.; 1132s.; 1136s.; 1140s.; 1144s.; 1148s.; 1152s.; 1156s.; 1160s.; 1164s.; 1168s.; 1172s.; 1176s.; 1180s.; 1184s.; 1188s.; 1192s.; 1196s.; 1200s.; 1204s.; 1208s.; 1212s.; 1216s.; 1220s.; 1224s.; 1228s.; 1232s.; 1236s.; 1240s.; 1244s.; 1248s.; 1252s.; 1256s.; 1260s.; 1264s.; 1268s.; 1272s.; 1276s.; 1280s.; 1284s.; 1288s.; 1292s.; 1296s.; 1300s.; 1304s.; 1308s.; 1312s.; 1316s.; 1320s.; 1324s.; 1328s.; 1332s.; 1336s.; 1340s.; 1344s.; 1348s.; 1352s.; 1356s.; 1360s.; 1364s.; 1368s.; 1372s.; 1376s.; 1380s.; 1384s.; 1388s.; 1392s.; 1396s.; 1400s.; 1404s.; 1408s.; 1412s.; 1416s.; 1420s.; 1424s.; 1428s.; 1432s.; 1436s.; 1440s.; 1444s.; 1448s.; 1452s.; 1456s.; 1460s.; 1464s.; 1468s.; 1472s.; 1476s.; 1480s.; 1484s.; 1488s.; 1492s.; 1496s.; 1500s.; 1504s.; 1508s.; 1512s.; 1516s.; 1520s.; 1524s.; 1528s.; 1532s.; 1536s.; 1540s.; 1544s.; 1548s.; 1552s.; 1556s.; 1560s.; 1564s.; 1568s.; 1572s.; 1576s.; 1580s.; 1584s.; 1588s.; 1592s.; 1596s.; 1600s.; 1604s.; 1608s.; 1612s.; 1616s.; 1620s.; 1624s.; 1628s.; 1632s.; 1636s.; 1640s.; 1644s.; 1648s.; 1652s.; 1656s.; 1660s.; 1664s.; 1668s.; 1672s.; 1676s.; 1680s.; 1684s.; 1688s.; 1692s.; 1696s.; 1700s.; 1704s.; 1708s.; 1712s.; 1716s.; 1720s.; 1724s.; 1728s.; 1732s.; 1736s.; 1740s.; 1744s.; 1748s.; 1752s.; 1756s.; 1760s.; 1764s.; 1768s.; 1772s.; 1776s.; 1780s.; 1784s.; 1788s.; 1792s.; 1796s.; 1800s.; 1804s.; 1808s.; 1812s.; 1816s.; 1820s.; 1824s.; 1828s.; 1832s.; 1836s.; 1840s.; 1844s.; 1848s.; 1852s.; 1856s.; 1860s.; 1864s.; 1868s.; 1872s.; 1876s.; 1880s.; 1884s.; 1888s.; 1892s.; 1896s.; 1900s.; 1904s.; 1908s.; 1912s.; 1916s.; 1920s.; 1924s.; 1928s.; 1932s.; 1936s.; 1940s.; 1944s.; 1948s.; 1952s.; 1956s.; 1960s.; 1964s.; 1968s.; 1972s.; 1976s.; 1980s.; 1984s.; 1988s.; 1992s.; 1996s.; 2000s.; 2004s.; 2008s.; 2012s.; 2016s.; 2020s.; 2024s.; 2028s.; 2032s.; 2036s.; 2040s.; 2044s.; 2048s.; 2052s.; 2056s.; 2060s.; 2064s.; 2068s.; 2072s.; 2076s.; 2080s.; 2084s.; 2088s.; 2092s.; 2096s.; 2100s.; 2104s.; 2108s.; 2112s.; 2116s.; 2120s.; 2124s.; 2128s.; 2132s.; 2136s.; 2140s.; 2144s.; 2148s.; 2152s.; 2156s.; 2160s.; 2164s.; 2168s.; 2172s.; 2176s.; 2180s.; 2184s.; 2188s.; 2192s.; 2196s.; 2200s.; 2204s.; 2208s.; 2212s.; 2216s.; 2220s.; 2224s.; 2228s.; 2232s.; 2236s.; 2240s.; 2244s.; 2248s.; 2252s.; 2256s.; 2260s.; 2264s.; 2268s.; 2272s.; 2276s.; 2280s.; 2284s.; 2288s.; 2292s.; 2296s.; 2300s.; 2304s.; 2308s.; 2312s.; 2316s.; 2320s.; 2324s.; 2328s.; 2332s.; 2336s.; 2340s.; 2344s.; 2348s.; 2352s.; 2356s.; 2360s.; 2364s.; 2368s.; 2372s.; 2376s.; 2380s.; 2384s.; 2388s.; 2392s.; 2396s.; 2400s.; 2404s.; 2408s.; 2412s.; 2416s.; 2420s.; 2424s.; 2428s.; 2432s.; 2436s.; 2440s.; 2444s.; 2448s.; 2452s.; 2456s.; 2460s.; 2464s.; 2468s.; 2472s.; 2476s.; 2480s.; 2484s.; 2488s.; 2492s.; 2496s.; 2500s.; 2504s.; 2508s.; 2512s.; 2516s.; 2520s.; 2524s.; 2528s.; 2532s.; 2536s.; 2540s.; 2544s.; 2548s.; 2552s.; 2556s.; 2560s.; 2564s.; 2568s.; 2572s.; 2576s.; 2580s.; 2584s.; 2588s.; 2592s.; 2596s.; 2600s.; 2604s.; 2608s.; 2612s.; 2616s.; 2620s.; 2624s.; 2628s.; 2632s.; 2636s.; 2640s.; 2644s.; 2648s.; 2652s.; 2656s.; 2660s.; 2664s.; 2668s.; 2672s.; 2676s.; 2680s.; 2684s.; 2688s.; 2692s.; 2696s.; 2700s.; 2704s.; 2708s.; 2712s.; 2716s.; 2720s.; 2724s.; 2728s.; 2732s.; 2736s.; 2740s.; 2744s.; 2748s.; 2752s.; 2756s.; 2760s.; 2764s.; 2768s.; 2772s.; 2776s.; 2780s.; 2784s.; 2788s.; 2792s.; 2796s.; 2800s.; 2804s.; 2808s.; 2812s.; 2816s.; 2820s.; 2824s.; 2828s.; 2832s.; 2836s.; 2840s.; 2844s.; 2848s.; 2852s.; 2856s.; 2860s.; 2864s.; 2868s.; 2872s.; 2876s.; 2880s.; 2884s.; 2888s.; 2892s.; 2896s.; 2900s.; 2904s.; 2908s.; 2912s.; 2916s.; 2920s.; 2924s.; 2928s.; 2932s.; 2936s.; 2940s.; 2944s.; 2948s.; 2952s.; 2956s.; 2960s.; 2964s.; 2968s.; 2972s.; 2976s.; 2980s.; 2984s.; 2988s.; 2992s.; 2996s.; 3000s.; 3004s.; 3008s.; 3012s.; 3016s.; 3020s.; 3024s.; 3028s.; 3032s.; 3036s.; 3040s.; 3044s.; 3048s.; 3052s.; 3056s.; 3060s.; 3064s.; 3068s.; 3072s.; 3076s.; 3080s.; 3084s.; 3088s.; 3092s.; 3096s.; 3100s.; 3104s.; 3108s.; 3112s.; 3116s.; 3120s.; 3124s.; 3128s.; 3132s.; 3136s.; 3140s.; 3144s.; 3148s.; 3152s.; 3156s.; 3160s.; 3164s.; 3168s.; 3172s.; 3176s.; 3180s.; 3184s.; 3188s.; 3192s.; 3196s.; 3200s.; 3204s.; 3208s.; 3212s.; 3216s.; 3220s.; 3224s.; 3228s.; 3232s.; 3236s.; 3240s.; 3244s.; 3248s.; 3252s.; 3256s.; 3260s.; 3264s.; 3268s.; 3272s.; 3276s.; 3280s.; 3284s.; 3288s.; 3292s.; 3296s.; 3300s.; 3304s.; 3308s.; 3312s.; 3316s.; 3320s.; 3324s.; 3328s.; 3332s.; 3336s.; 3340s.; 3344s.; 3348s.; 3352s.; 3





D. LANCELOT

A RAG WAREHOUSE IN PARIS.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]



EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

apprehension and conviction of the murderer of the boy who was found killed, a few weeks ago, in a forest near Nottingham.



## CLOSE OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

THE Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester is now closed. At its opening her Majesty could not, by a visit, add to the auspices of its commencement; and Royalty did not confer dignity upon the fulfilment of its term. It closed, not only with the regrets so natural at the dispersion of such an unprecedented collection, and which it is extremely doubtful if we shall see attempted or equalled again, but with the opinion widely entertained that the most has not been made of such an unparalleled opportunity; through, however, no fault of those concerned in its projection or realisation, to whom, indeed, all honour is due. The total number of visitors is stated to have been 1,335,000—which is barely as many as might have been calculated upon, though certainly not discreditably, when we find, from the Report of Prince Napoleon on the French Exhibition of 1855, that in artistic Paris, while 4,180,000 entered the great building, only 935,000 entered the separate exhibition of the Fine Arts. It must be remembered, however, that the Art-Collection at Manchester was far more attractive, from its vastly greater comprehensiveness and importance. Nevertheless, at Manchester itself the gentle and sweet appeal of art has scarcely been listened to, amidst the din of manufactures and the clank of machinery, as it deserved. A great proportion of the visitors there is little doubt, had it not been perceivable in the building, came from other parts of Great Britain, and even from the Continent. Had the Exhibition taken place in London, we are constrained to think that not only would it have been more appreciated by the much larger class who have the necessary leisure and taste in the metropolis, but a greater number of art-students would have derived the teaching afforded by such a display. In this way we think that the element of beauty might have been infused indirectly into the manufactures of Manchester and its neighbourhood (which was one great object of the choice of that locality) more surely than by bringing the plodding workman before productions of fine art or of marvellous ingenuity, without giving him the instruction necessary to appreciate them. The uninformed working man looks at the altarpiece or the statue, and even at most of the exquisite specimens of ornamental art, in vacant wonder, never dreaming that some of the principles upon which they were produced may be applied to his dull drudgery at home.

Indeed, one of the greatest lessons afforded by this Exhibition was this—that, if fine art be fostered, ornamental art will take care of itself. It was not a little curious to see how whatever was characteristic of painting and sculpture at any particular period was reproduced in what are now called art-manufactures. The thought which we saw warm and palpitating, fresh from the artist's brain, in the original sketch, and then pictorially elaborated, we afterwards recognise hammered out, moulded, carved, cast, incised, engraved, etched, woven—compressed in a gem, or enlarged in the tapestry of a palace. Fine art first holds the mirror up to nature, and from that reflection the "arts of design" throw a thousand prismatic refractions. Do we not know, moreover, how many of the old masters were artificers as well as artists? We cannot, then, help drawing the inference that we hear too much of "Schools of Design" exclusively; at least, when we remember that the solitary school for instruction in art, simply for itself, recognised by Government, is closed nearly half the year, to make way for the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

There are many other lessons might be drawn from these collected Art-Treasures. The political economist, for instance, would learn how much of a nation's greatness may be due even to the new channels of commerce opened by its artistic productions. The commercial value of art was, however, sufficiently ascertained by the Great Exhibition of 1851, and our national deficiency is recognised in various ways, including the Schools of Design to which we have alluded. And, surely, the statesman could not fail to appreciate the pressing claims of British art for a building which we might strictly and correctly term a National Gallery. Beyond all question, the greatest and most salient fact of this Exhibition was the surprising richness, variety, and originality of our English school, although scarcely old enough yet to have a history of its own. This great fact has been acknowledged even by foreign critics, and it will tend to remove the injurious impression entertained on the Continent that we are a people utterly devoid of taste. While on the subject of the British school we may observe, parenthetically, that it is but simple justice to concede that, had this been the only collection formed at Manchester, the locality would have been most appropriate, for the Manchester manufacturers are the best patrons of modern English artists. The extreme interest and value of the British Portrait Gallery is the last fact of exclusively public significance to which we shall call attention. It will fully justify the supporters of the Government in the recent debate, and stimulate the trustees appointed by the Crown in their exertions towards the formation of the nucleus of a similar series, besides enabling them to profit from the experience of its success.

The beneficent social influence of the scheme, in all its bearings, but especially in that of affording a common ground for kindly interchange and community of feeling, and in lessening the utilitarianism and materialism with which, as a people, we are chargeable, we need scarcely dwell upon. The moral aspect, also, requires no illustration. The old Greeks had but one word, *καλόν*, for the good and the fair. But have we not a far higher authority for at least their intimate union—speaking with all reverence—in such a phrase as "the beauty of holiness"?

For the artist himself, from such a cycle of art, in which not only individual methods may be discovered, but the tendencies of whole schools ascertained, the lessons to be derived are innumerable. One conclusion, however, is especially inevitable—namely, that the more elevated the painter's aim, and the purer his motive, the higher even his technical success. The greatest of all art is religious, conveyed in the spiritualities of expression. And not far below this comes the natural religion of that art which seeks to faithfully render the works of creation. Both require humility, forgetfulness of self, and absence of all love of display. These qualities, to their great praise be it spoken, we see in some of our own more recent artists.

It is very gratifying to know, in taking leave of this subject, that not only has this Exhibition most successfully proved the astonishing wealth of this country in Art-Treasures, but that the great fears, entertained almost up to its close, that it would not be financially successful, were eventually proved groundless. Those who so liberally guaranteed against loss will not be liable to the smallest claim; on the contrary, there will be a surplus in the hands of the Executive Committee.

## LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

(From "The Home and Mail," in continuation of the List published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of October 3.)

Addington, Lieut. the Hon. Hiley Robert, 7th Bengal N.I.  
Andrews, T. (Uncov.), Jhansi.  
Ashburnham, Lieut. Robert, Bengal Artillery.  
Asha, Lieut. St. George, Bengal Artillery.  
Bayliff, Ensign T. L., 6th Bengal N.I.  
Benson, Mrs. Captain H., at Cawnpore.  
Blair, Miss, at Cawnpore.  
Blyth, Mrs., wife, three children, and mother-in-law, at Jhansi.  
Boyes, Surgeon William Robert, at Cawnpore.  
Brightman, Mrs., at Cawnpore.  
Brown, Mrs., child, and sister, at Jhansi.  
Bush, Assist. Surg. John Stafford, at Kanjipore.  
Camm, Colour-Serg., H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.  
Campbell, Lieut. Howard Douglas, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.  
Coleman, Lieut. G. J., at Allahabad.  
Cox, Wm. Edward, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Cawnpore.  
Cripps, Miss, at Cawnpore.  
De Gama, J. X., merchant, at Cawnpore.  
Elliott, Mr., with his father and mother, at Jhansi.  
Ewart, Lieut.-Col. John, 1st Bengal N.I.  
Fleming, Mr., at Jhansi.  
Gibson, Lieut. Thos., H.M. 61st Foot.  
Gibson, Mr. (Uncov.), Jhansi.  
Garrett, Surgeon Chas. Kopher, at Cawnpore.  
Gardner, Capt. H. C., 3rd Bengal N.I.  
Gardner, Lieut. G. J., 2nd Bengal N.I.  
Greenway, Mrs. R. A., at Cawnpore.  
Greenway, F., and his family, at Cawnpore.  
Harrison, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Bengal L.C.  
Harrison, Major Wm. R., 5th Bengal N.I.  
Hindmarsh, Mrs., and child, at Cawnpore.  
Hindmarsh, Mrs. A. R. M. A., at Cawnpore.  
Jack, Mr., at Cawnpore.  
Jones, Cecil B., and Frederick M. T., Allahabad.  
Key, Lieut. A., and wife 24th Bengal N.I.  
Lumsden, Lieut. V. H., 88th Bengal N.I.  
Marood, Mr. (Uncov.), Jhansi.  
Marood, John Robt., B.C.S., at Cawnpore.  
Mackintosh, C., and wife, at Cawnpore.  
McIntosh, Mr., wife, and three children, Jhansi.

Marsh, Ensign H. L., 16th Bengal N.I.  
McEgan, Asst. Surg. Wm. B. Barr, wife, and child, Jhansi.  
McEgan, Asst. Surg. H. M., 35th Bengal N.I.  
Moorehouse, Lieut. Maj. T. M. E., 35th Bengal N.I.  
Munro, Mr., with wife and child, and Mr. Munro, Jan., Jhansi.  
Newson, Vt.-urg. Vincent, at Ferozepore.  
Newson, Mrs., at Cawnpore.  
Newton, Quartermaster-Sergeant, wife, and four children, Jhansi.  
Orr, Mr., with wife and mother, at Jhansi.  
Percell, Mrs., senior and junior, at Jhansi.  
Reynolds, Mrs. Capt., and child, at Cawnpore.  
Hyley, sergeant, at Jhansi.  
Robertson, Mr. J. Alexander, Bengal Artillery, wife, and infant daughter.  
Sastry, Daniel Cori, at Delhi.  
Satchwell, Lieut. Richard M., 1st Bengal N.I.  
Scott, Mr., at Jhansi.  
Seppings, Capt. Edward J., 2nd Bengal L.C.  
Spun, Lieut. Oliver M.C., 62nd Bengal N.I.  
Stevens, Ensign Robert Allan, 56th Bengal N.I.  
Tandy, J. O'Brien, near Allypore.  
Thompson, Mr., at Allahabad.  
Trotter, Mr. Captain Athill, at Cawnpore.  
Vivart, Major E., 2nd Bengal L.C., wife, and four children, at Cawnpore.  
Vade, Mrs., at Cawnpore.  
Ward, Lieut. H. J. Gregory, 56th Bengal N.I.  
Whitaker, Lieut. Geoffrey Rich., 1st Bengal N.I.  
Whitaker, Capt. J. J., Lieut. J. J., at Cawnpore.  
Wiggins, Lieut.-Col. Edw., 62nd Bengal N.I.  
Wilton, Mr., at Jhansi.  
Wilton, Mr., at Jhansi.

The following were included in the lists of casualties previously published, but we have since been glad to learn that the officers named have escaped:—  
Brownlow, Capt. C. St. G., 15th Bengal N.I.  
Cox, Lieut. William Frederick, Bengal Art.  
Edwards, William, Bengal Civil Service.  
Gowan, Lieut. James Young, 18th Bengal N.I.  
MacLagan, Assist.-Surgeon James Macgregor.

**LORD ELLENBOROUGH ON INDIA.**—An address to the members of the Winchester Agricultural Association has been published by Lord Ellenborough, urging the country gentlemen and farmers to do their utmost to obtain recruits to keep up our military establishments. The Earl says:—"Be assured that the military institutions of this country, managed as they are now, are insufficient permanently to supply the number of men required to reconquer what we have lost, and to hold our empire hereafter in security. It is only through a change in those institutions, which no Minister would willingly propose, or through a great practical improvement in the working of them, which your co-operation may supply, that the necessary force can be maintained. I am satisfied that the principle upon which our militia is now founded, that of voluntary enlistment, is the one most acceptable to the people; and I feel assured that a militia maintained at its full complement, as it may be, and can only be, by the patriotic exertions of country gentlemen and farmers, is the best foundation of our military system. If you, and such as you, will by your efforts keep the militia up to its complement, the regular army will take care of itself. It may cost more to draw the recruit from the army through the militia, but the recruit so obtained is in most cases one who would not have been procured at all unless he had first entered the militia and there acquired a taste for military service. Employ in the obtaining of recruits for the militia but half the zeal you would display in getting votes at an election, and you will certainly succeed. I ask you only to do what I know you can do, and what I feel you ought to do, for the assistance of the country in this critical juncture of our affairs. It is impossible to over-estimate its importance. There is nothing man holds dear for which we have not now to fight. If we should not bear ourselves manfully in the contest thus forced upon us—if we should not succeed in it—we must be content, not only to lose the noblest empire in the world, but to make the name of Englishmen a byword of shame among nations. Do you suppose that if we could submit to this in India we should not be threatened with it in England? Do you imagine that the great military Powers of Europe, which are always prepared for war, offended by our pride, resentful of our former victories, and coveting our present wealth, would long permit us to enjoy in peace the luxuries we cling to and the dreams of irresistible strength in which we fatuously indulge? Be assured that if, under the strongest necessity ever imposed upon a people, we do not rise as one man to vindicate our national honour and to re-establish our Indian empire, the horrors we read of with shuddering as perpetrated at Meerut and at Delhi will not for ever be averted from our island home."

**ACT OF LOYALTY IN A SEPOY.**—At or near Banda, in the Allahabad district, was lately done one of those good deeds which stand out here and there in bright relief upon the dark background of treachery and murder. A Soubadar of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers was staying on leave in his native village, situated in these parts, and had been beating up for recruits at Banda itself, when he was forced to withdraw by the mutiny of the Bengalees at the station. He was an unwilling but a helpless witness of more than one murder or group of murders. But presently a time came when he was able to render something more than a passive sympathy for the hunted English. He heard something which led him to believe that a European was hiding in the neighbourhood. He cautiously went about till he found him, relieved his distressed condition, fed and disguised him, and finally succeeded in delivering safely at one of Havelock's outposts Ensign Browne, of the late 56th Native Infantry. For this act of loyalty and good faith—executed, be it remembered, by a man of the same kith and kin as the mutineers, and in the very midst, so to speak, of them—the Soubadar has already received a gold watch and 1000rs., and has been recommended for the Order of British India.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts and Industry at Bombay was recently opened, under the superintendence of Mr. Crowe.

## LICHFIELD MUSEUM AND FREE LIBRARY.

THE laying of the foundation-stone of this institution was performed with great ceremony and élan on Monday last. Lichfield was one of the first cities in England to avail itself of Mr. Ewart's Act for the establishment of a museum and free library. A very large procession was formed at the Guildhall at noon, headed by the Mayor and Corporation, magistrates, dignitaries of the cathedral, and a large number of the citizens. The magnificent band of the King's Own Staffordshire Militia was in attendance. On arriving at the site the Chairman of the Committee (John P. Dyott, Esq.) presented the Rev. James Thomas Law, the Chancellor of the diocese, with a beautiful silver trowel, requesting him, in the name of the citizens, to lay the foundation-stone. The Chancellor, having performed the ceremony, made an admirable address; after which an eloquent speech and prayer were delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Moore; and Lord Alfred Paget addressed the assemblage; the inauguration being closed by the performance of the grand chorus from "The Creation" by the band, and by the cheers of the vast multitude. The whole of those present attended a sumptuous luncheon in the Guildhall, where were assembled—the Mayor, in the chair, and C. Simpson, Esq., Town Clerk, vice; Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Viscount Sandon, M.P., Archdeacon Moore, Canon Huc, and Rev. Canon Law, C. Shawe, Esq., R. Chawner, Esq., Dr. Rowley, Rev. Geo. Buckeridge, Rev. J. Cumming, John P. Dyott, Esq., Dr. Rawns, Rev. P. Dool, J. G. Lomax, Esq., J. Griffith, Esq., the High Sheriff, Rev. J. Dainty, Rev. C. Parker, H. Hewitt, Esq., Rev. J. Akeley, the Aldermen and Councillors of the city, and upwards of seventy of the citizens. Everything passed off with the greatest satisfaction. The building is beautifully situated at the end of the bridge, in Bird-street, near to the west gate of the cathedral, close to the foundations of an ancient tower which some centuries ago stood on the

## INDIAN WORDS.

The following list of Indian words in common use, with their meanings, will, it is hoped, be found useful—the accounts from India frequently bristling with unexplained Indian terms. The explanations have been derived from various sources, and great aid has been received from Stequeler's "Oriental Interpreter."

Ab or Aub, stream (as Punjab, country of the Five Rivers).  
Abad, town (as Hyderabad, town of Hyder).  
Abdar, keeper of the water.  
Adawlut, court of justice.  
Adkaree, governor.  
Aumildar, agent.  
Ayah, nurse or lady's maid.  
Baba - Logue (literally, "children people"), offspring of Europeans.  
Baboo, master.  
Bahadoor, great person.  
Bajja, band of music.  
Bamba, a well.  
Bang, intoxicating potion made from hemp.  
Banyan, a Hindoo merchant.  
Bazaar, market-place.  
Beebee, lady.  
Begum, Hindoo lady.  
Bheesty, water-carrier.  
Bhikaree, Beg, Mussulman festival.  
Bhargava, large boat.  
Bhadash, second-rate thief.  
Bund, dam.  
Bunder, harbour.  
Bungalow, villa.  
Burra Adawlut, chief court of justice.  
Butcha, the young of anything.  
Chabook-Sowar, roughrider.  
Cheechee, half-caste.  
Cherry, town (as Pondicherry).  
Chit, a letter.  
Chor, thief.  
Choultry, resting-place.  
Chowdekar, private constable.  
Chudder, long piece of cloth worn by women.  
Chupatty, cake of unleavened bread.  
Chuppa-Khanch, printing-office.  
Chuprassy, messenger.  
Coolie, porter or carrier.  
Cote, fort.  
Cuppra, clothes.  
Cutcherry, court of justice.  
Cutchal, chief office of police.  
Dacoit, robber.  
Dandy, boatman.  
Dawk or Dik, the mail.  
Dehdar, village-keeper.  
Dewan, prime minister, agent.  
Dhingi, small boat (g pron. hard).  
Dhobee, washerman.  
Dhotee, cotton cloth (substitute for pantaloons).  
Dnye, wet nurse.  
Dooley, covered litter.  
Dooreah, dog-boy.  
Dost, friend.  
Dotee, waistcloth.  
Dour, raid, foray.  
Dowal, drum.  
Droog, hill fort.  
Durwan, doorkeeper.  
Durwazah, door, gate.  
Durzee, tailor.  
Eed Bucker, Festival of the Goat (Mahometan).  
Eurasian, half-caste.  
Feringhee, European.  
Ghaut, mountain, landing-place.  
Gherry, hill.  
Ghur, castle.  
Godown, warehouse or cellar.  
Griffin or Griff, new-comer to India, greenhorn.  
Gunga, market-place.  
Hackery, rudely-made cart.  
Hadjee, pilgrim.  
Havildar, native sergeant.  
Hookah-burdar, preparer of the hookah.  
Hurkaru, messenger.  
Jats, tribe of Hindoos of a low class.  
Jehad, holy war.  
Jemadar, native lieutenant.  
Jheel, shallow lake.  
Khansumab, butler.  
Khittmutghar, one who attends at table, &c.  
Koss, about two miles.  
Kotwal, chief officer of police.  
Lattee, pillar, club.  
Loot, plunder.

The Queen of Oude is at present dangerously ill at a temporary residence occupied by her at Richmond.

margin of the great pool. The library and reading-rooms will be on the ground floor, and the whole of the first floor will be the museum. On the basement will be exhibition-rooms for sculpture, &c., and the hall-keeper's residence.

The entrance is by a high and handsome tower, looking over the



LICHFIELD MUSEUM AND FREE LIBRARY.

monster pool and up Bird-street, having ornamental grounds in its front of upwards of two acres. The materials used in its erection are tinted white bricks, with dressings of Bath stone. Messrs. Bedlake and Lovatt of Wolverhampton, are the architects, and Messrs. Lilley the builders.





"THE SCHOOLBOY."—PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

(SEE PAGE 422.)





"NELLY O'BRIEN."—PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NELLY O'BRIEN.  
PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

FROM THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

THE three pictures which, with little doubt, have created the greatest furore at the Manchester Exhibition are Lord Carlisle's Annibale Carracci, "The Three Marys," the "Blue-boy" by Gainsborough, and the fascinating picture we have engraved. The reputation of the first had long been popular, perhaps even more from extrinsic circumstances than from its intrinsic merit. The fame of Gainsborough's work had also been familiar, though in like manner partaking of an adventitious and anecdotic character. But "Nelly" burst upon most people as a novelty, from having been immured in the heretofore convent-like seclusion of Lord Hertford's Collection. "Nelly" has lost nothing by her retirement, however. As she appears now, not only has she been the reigning belle of the season amidst the most trying rivalry, but, from her perfect preservation, we boldly prophesy a supernatural duration to her charms, without fresh paint or powder, or a modernised costume. There is, moreover, a little advantage we may hint, in that we have lost sight of "Nelly" for some time. We have really forgotten exactly how she came to be named so familiarly. There may be some trifling scandal in connection with it; but, as scandal is bad enough at best, and antiquated scandal is simply intolerable, we will, with our readers' permission, make no further allusion to Nelly's history, and not draw the thin veil of forgetfulness through which we see her beauty enhanced, just at it is by the delicate shadow through which she is now peering at us. We feel inclined to imitate a French critic who, in his chivalrous admiration for Nelly, speaks of her most respectfully as *Miss O'Brien*. Her beauty is certainly unquestionable, and there can be no more convincing proof of this than that she is a general favourite with her own sex. She sits there such a delightful mixture of simple shepherdess and fine lady, with just that innocently wicked look so captivating to a youthful imagination. Nevertheless, much as we hear her beauty praised, away from her fascinating regard, and especially if a little advanced in life, one feels that, after all, it is not of the highest character. Her features have not the chaste grace of sculpture; nor is the expression, though very sweet and naïve, perfectly refined and elevated. She would not entwine herself with the very heart-strings of our best affections; for she has little tenderness and less poetry, and is incapable of the truest love or deepest devotion. Her lazy looks, the slight heaviness of her features, her indolent attitude—though not without a certain distinguished air—the pet caressed in her lap, glistening silk, lustrous satin, and costly lace, all seem to indicate the luxurious self-indulgent life of a spoiled favourite.

But, apart from the attractiveness of the subject of the picture, the refreshing clearness of the colouring, the truth, beauty, and taste of the whole, would render it the finest work we have seen from the pencil of Sir Joshua. The effect, it must be acknowledged, is heightened by the piquant elegance of the costume. This improvement, however, upon the towering head-dresses, and this modification of what till lately we considered the monstrous hoops previously worn (and still in the reign of George III., at Court), have both been attributed in a great measure to the taste of Sir Joshua. The mushroom Leghorn hat, with its knots of blue ribbons, covers the tiniest of caps, and confines the two rippling waves of hair till they escape behind in one luxuriant flood. The dress—its corsage, and skirts at the side—is of white silk, with blue stripes, covered to the waist with a mantilla of black lace, and opening at the cuffs of the short sleeves to allow the display of the ruffles—a fashion adopted in the reign of William and Mary, in imitation of the coats of the gentlemen. The lace apron which we see in the picture was, in Nelly's time, thought an essential part of the attire of a fashionable belle. The petticoats of French brocade and quilted satin we can scarcely pretend to describe correctly; suffice it to say that the latter especially—being of a most delicate rose colour showing through some gauze-like texture (we believe tulle was then unknown to English ladies)—has a most artistic effect. The landscape background also is treated in the most masterly manner—large in handling and rich in colour.

The greatest charm of all in the picture remains yet to be noticed—that marvellously luminous shadow (if we may so express ourselves) on the flesh. The whole of the face, and great part of the neck and bosom, as may be seen in the Engraving, is in half shade; but in the picture this is of so clear a tone, and lit up by so much open-air daylight, that it has been supposed to be an effect of the semi-transparency of the overhanging hat-brim. This is a mistake, however. This breadth of bright, pearly tone is due entirely to the phenomena of reflected light, and is perfectly natural in the situation represented, some of it being borrowed from the under surface of the brim of the hat, but the greater portion from the sunny environing atmosphere. This magical clearness of tender shadow is precisely one of the most difficult things to obtain in painting. We have examples of it by Correggio, Titian, Giorgione, and Rubens in his "Chapeau de Paille." Rembrandt, also, was great in giving luminous liquid depths to shadow, but he obtained the effect generally by contrast, and often by the sacrifice of a portion of the picture. Here we have no forced juxtaposition of black and white, nor is anything unduly subordinate. In the Exhibition of 1856, at the British Institution, our readers may remember a portrait of Lady Bentinck by Romney, the rival of Reynolds. That portrait had a similar effect, and so exquisitely refined was it that it placed the painter more nearly on a level with Sir Joshua, in our estimation, than he had ever been before. Yet it lacked the melting softness and rich liquid transparency of this.

This picture by our great English painter will bear comparison with the works of any of the foreign or ancient masters, if, indeed, there is anything so exquisite in the whole exhibition. Lest our readers suspect us of partiality, however, we may give the following passage, by a competent French critic, translated from a work recently published containing criticisms which originally appeared in the *Sidèle*. The author exclaims, "Yes, this portrait of Nelly O'Brien is as fine as the portraits of Titian, of Velasquez, of Rembrandt, of Rubens, and of Vandyke! And it is so precisely because it in no way resembles them no more than the portraits painted by those great masters resemble each other." He then adds, "Lord Hertford, who is half a Parisian, should present Miss O'Brien to the Louvre, to instal, at last, gloriously the school of his country. Nelly's success among the artists would turn their heads (*Nelly aurait un succès fou*) and inspire perfectly fresh combinations in their works." Seeing that our school is not represented in the Louvre by a single picture, we could almost join in this wish, although our own National Gallery could ill afford to lose the chance of obtaining such a chef-d'œuvre.

In Northcote's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds" we find a note with the following curious information:—"So variable and humiliating is public opinion that, in the same year in which Sir Joshua received five hundred guineas from Alderman Boydell for the picture of 'The Death of Cardinal Beaufort,' his fine portrait of 'Nelly O'Brien' was sold for ten guineas by public auction."

The portrait of Nelly has been engraved by J. Watson; but although mezzotint is peculiarly suited to the style of the works of Sir Joshua generally, and especially for rendering the soft demi-tint in this portrait, we must still be permitted to express satisfaction at the remarkable truthfulness and success of the wood engraving with which we present our readers.

"THE SCHOOLBOY,"—PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

FROM THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, like most old bachelors of a kindly, amiable disposition, was extremely fond of children and young people. Northcote tells us, in his life of the great painter, that "it was one of Sir Joshua's favourite maxims, that all the gestures of children are graceful, and that the reign of distortion and unnatural attitude commences with the introduction of the dancing-master." He delighted much in marking the dawning traits of the youthful mind, and the actions and movements even of infants; and it was by these means that he acquired the ability which enabled him to portray children with such exquisite happiness, truth, and variety. The

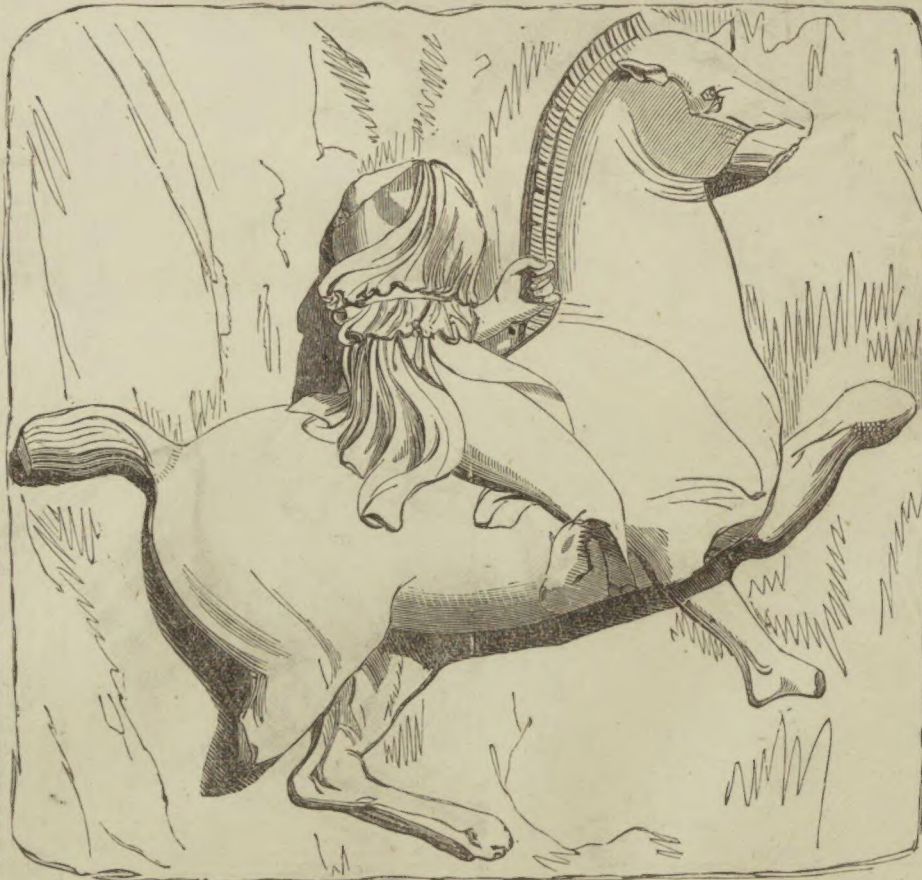
charmingly natural expression of "The Schoolboy" we have engraved is an illustration of these remarks. But this is only one of a host of pictures in which children (including girls and boys, but especially the latter) form, either as groups or single figures, the subject or chief interest. Gainsborough's reputation is certainly crowned by his magnificent "Blue Boy," hung in what we may call the place of honour in the Manchester Exhibition; and a very great proportion of the fame of Sir Joshua rests on his exclusively juvenile subjects or, at least, the pictures containing children. Besides the fine painting under notice, there are in the present Exhibition, among many other works of this class, the celebrated "Puck" and the equally famous "Strawberry Girl." We may also remind our readers that elsewhere there is the grand composition, "Hercules Strangling the Serpents," painted for the Empress of Russia, and for which Sir Joshua received 1500 guineas—the largest sum he ever received for a single picture. Then there are the "Infant Jupiter," the "Infant Academy," the "Children in the Wood," and "Ugolino and his Children in the Dungeon;"—less ambitious works, such as the "Muscipula," the girl with the mouse-trap, and girls in all attitudes and employments; Cupids and cherubs in bewildering variety; and (in addition to our "Schoolboy") boys quite innumerable. We have, for example, the "Studious Boy," the "Shepherd Boy," the "Beggar Boy," the "Boy in a Turkish Dress," the "Boy Laughing," the "Boy Praying," the "Boy Reading," the "Boy eating Grapes," the "Boys' School," "Young Hannibal," "Master Crewe as Henry VIII.," and, finally, "Wang-y-tong, a Chinese Boy."

A picture of a boy—the "Boy in a Turkish Dress" mentioned above—was, in fact, the first work which brought Reynolds into notice after his return from Rome. The original style of the painting quite confounded his brother artists, who then placed Kneller far above Vandyke. Hudson, the old master of Reynolds, called every day during the progress of this picture; and, perceiving at last no sign of his own manner left, he exclaimed, "By G—! Reynolds, you don't paint so well as when you left England!" This "Boy in a Turkish Dress" was painted by Reynolds from his first pupil, Giuseppe Marchi, whom he brought with him from Rome, and who sat for the face and attitudes of many other works, including, possibly, the original of our Engraving. He remained with his master the greater part of his life.

"The Schoolboy"—as the picture is designated in the collection of the Earl of Warwick, its present proprietor—was not the title which it originally bore. When the work came into the possession of the Earl of Warwick of the time of Reynolds it was entitled "Boy with Portfolio." Any title for such a subject must necessarily be somewhat arbitrary, but the latter seems more appropriate; for the lengthy and ponderous tome under the boy's arm might pass for a portfolio, but looks scarcely like a school-book, although it might suggest to the fanciful the single-minded thoroughness of the learning of our ancestors, compared with present general superficiality.

The picture under review is chiefly remarkable, technically, for its richness of colour, its depth yet clearness of tone, and its extreme strength of effect. It is almost as warm in colour as the superb portrait of Sir William Chambers, which hangs close by. Like it, too, the colouring appears as perfect as it could ever have possibly been, which can, unhappily, be said of so few of the works of Sir Joshua. It reminds us of what was said by a painter of another picture of Reynolds, that "it looked as if it had been boiled in brandy." The breadth of light and shade of the work before us is a very near approach to Rembrandt. We know that Reynolds greatly admired the wonderful chiaroscuro of the great Dutch master, and it influenced his practice, together with Venetian colour, far more than the design of Michael Angelo, and the *grande gusto* which he lauds so much in his "Discourses." We can well understand Northcote when he says of a similar performance to the present (the "Girl Sleeping"):—"Mr. Opie and myself were the managers for arranging the picture; but we found great difficulty in placing it, being so powerful in its effect that it seemed to annihilate every other picture that was near it, and the conspicuous part of the room that was before desirable was no longer so for any picture when seen near this."

Sir Joshua himself had a high opinion of these little fanciful representations. For example, speaking of "The Strawberry Girl," he said:—"No man could ever produce more than about half-a-dozen



NO. 1.—AMAZONIAN CHIEF ON HORSEBACK, FROM THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.

really original works in his life, and that picture is one of mine." Reynolds received for this "Schoolboy" the same price as for the original "Strawberry Girl," namely, fifty guineas; the duplicate of the latter, it will be remembered, was bought, at the sale of Sam Rogers, by the Marquis of Hertford, for no less than 2100 guineas.

The following anecdote of Sir Joshua and a schoolboy may not be considered out of place here. It is not related in any biography of the great painter, but we give it on the authority of Mr. Roffe, the engraver. The anecdote is certainly characteristic, and has no *prima facie* improbability:—"In the year 1790 a youth of the name of Buckingham, a scholar at Mr. King's academy, Chapel-street, Soho, presuming on his father's knowledge of Sir Joshua Reynolds, asked the President of the Royal Academy if he would paint him a flag for the next 'breaking-up.' Sir Joshua told him if he would call at a certain time he would see what he could do. The youth went, accompanied by his schoolfellow, Williamson (subsequently an artist), when Sir Joshua presented him with a flag about a yard square, on which he had painted the King's coat of arms; and this flag was carried at the breaking-up to the Yorkshire Stingo." Sir Joshua possibly merely superintended its execution by one of his numerous pupils; still, like almost every action of his life, it illustrates the sweetness and geniality of his nature.

SCULPTURES FROM THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS AT HALICARNASSUS.\*

HALICARNASSUS, the Royal residence and chief maritime city of ancient Caria, in Asia Minor, will ever be celebrated as the birthplace of Herodotus, and for the magnificent mausoleum known as one of the seven wonders of the world. Boudroum, the present name of the town, intimates an ancient site, the syllable *roum*, or *room*, at the beginning or end of names of places in Turkey signifying that the place formerly belonged to the Roman Empire. In some maps the word is spelt *Budroum*, from the similarity between the sounds of *m* and *n* at the end of a word.

On the establishment of the Ottoman Power upon the ruins of the Greek and Roman Empires, Halicarnassus fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was captured by the Knights of Rhodes, in 1404. In order to fortify so important a position the Knights, under the command of a German named Schlegelholz, built a castle out of the ruins of the mausoleum, which were so extensive as to afford ample materials for the purpose. This castle was repaired and strengthened, in 1480, by Peter d'Aubusson, Grand Master, surnamed the Buckler of the Church; and it was he, probably, who built into the walls the bas-reliefs which were presented to her Majesty by the present enlightened Sovereign of the Turks, and were brought to England by H.M.S. *Siren* in 1846. Since the conquest of the Knights of Rhodes, in 1522, the castle has remained in the hands of the Turks, by whom it has been so jealously guarded that, although the famous sculptures now in the British Museum were known to exist, very few travellers had succeeded in obtaining admission into the courtyard in the walls of which they might be seen.

The interesting ruins existing at Boudroum, and in other parts of Asia Minor, at length aroused sufficient attention to induce our Government to direct an expedition of discovery; and the first result has been the "Gorgon" Collection of marbles from Boudroum, which have recently been forwarded from Woolwich Dockyard to the British Museum.

Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon* left Spithead on the 17th October, 1856, and arrived at Boudroum on the 13th of the following month. Immediately after mooring, well-organised scientific researches commenced, and some of the ship's men were daily sent on shore for the purpose of excavating in various places, more especially in search of the tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, who died B.C. 353. Through the perseverance and energy of the officers and men of the *Gorgon*, assisted by Turkish workmen, the mausoleum was at length discovered, and most minutely examined to its very foundations,—to get at which many houses, walls, and trees had to be pulled down and carried away. The labours of the excavators were amply rewarded by the discovery of numerous statues, lions, and bas-reliefs; one of the horses that had occupied the summit of the monument; two colossal statues, one being of a female seated in a chair, and the other of a man on horseback; besides innumerable fragments, such as hands and feet; legs; and heads of horses and lions. The accompanying illustrations of some of these sculptures will furnish a faint idea of their beauty.

Before, however, describing these sculptures in detail a brief account of the monument which they adorned may be desirable. The sumptuous tomb of Mausolus was erected by his widow, Artemisia, in commemoration of the virtues of her husband; and five of the most distinguished architects of the time were employed to build and decorate it. That the structure was quadrangular in form may be inferred from the distribution of the work: Scopas being appointed to execute the side which faced the east; Leochares, the west; Bryaxis, the north; and Timotheus, the south; the superstructure being intrusted to Pythis. Pliny tells us that the monument was surrounded by thirty-six columns, supporting a pyramid of twenty-four steps; and that upon the summit was a marble quadriga, or chariot, with four horses; that the whole height to the top of the quadriga was 140 ft., and the entire circuit 411 feet. The centre of the building was, probably, nearly solid, or contained only a small chamber, in which the sarcophagus of the King was placed. Around this chamber stood the row of columns described by Pliny, raised on a sub-base, or stylobate, and supporting the entablature and pediment. Above this rose the pyramid of twenty-four steps, surmounted by the quadriga. This form of monument was, apparently, highly esteemed in Asia Minor, and there is a ruin still existing at Mylasa which almost exactly answers to the description of Pliny. The pyramidal form of roof was doubtless derived from Egypt, where the most ancient tombs in the world are of that figure. It would appear that that form became the type of a tomb in all the ancient world; for, in addition to the specimens in Asia Minor, there is a tomb in the Valley of Jehoshaphat with a Doric base and pyramidal top. In Rome, near the Protestant Cemetery, is the well-known pyramidal Tomb of Caius Cestius; and even to this day we affect this form in the Cemeteries at Kensal-green and elsewhere near London.

Adopting this hypothesis of the general design, we will now venture to assign a place for the various fragments in the Gorgon Collection, and of that which preceded it in 1846.

The friezes represent the battles of the Amazons with the Greeks—a favourite subject with the artists of Greece at the best period of art.

No. 1 is the figure of an Amazon on horseback (one of the chiefs in this unnatural warfare). This fragment, no doubt, belongs to the series of bas-reliefs that we already possess in the ante-chamber of the Elgin Room. It is worthy of remark that none of these sculptures, nor any other representation of these warlike women of Asia that have been handed down to us, bear out the fable that they amputated or burnt off the right breast, that it might not interfere with the use

of the bow. Probably the fable was invented to account for the etymology of the name, which may be derived from a foreign word. In these sculptures the Amazons seem to have a fair proportion of success against their male antagonists.

No. 2. Colossal Head, which is certainly not part of a round statue, and favours the idea of a pediment, perhaps on all the four fronts of the structure. If so, there is a prospect of a great quantity of sculpture yet to be brought to light.

Nos. 3, 4, 5. Fragments of the bas-relief No. 1. The size of the figures in these bas-reliefs leaves it questionable whether they formed part of the entablature above the columns, or the stylobate.

These sculptures are all very spirited, and resemble so precisely those from the same monument which we previously possessed that we should attribute them to the same author. Nothing but a careful comparison of all the pieces with each other, and with the fragments of the same frieze said to be in the Museum at Turin, will enable the artist or antiquary to discover to which of the individual sculptors of antiquity this or that series belonged. By this means, and a plan of the excavations marking places where the various fragments were found, we might be in a position to name the artist of each part—a

(Continued on page 424.)

\* From sketches obligingly communicated by Lieut. Michell, H.M.S. *Gorgon*.



**A BOON to LADIES in the COUNTRY.**—

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The amelioration of the moral and social condition of the poorer classes is a subject of such national importance, and the improvement of their dwellings is a measure of such infinite utility, that it may be considered superfluous to urge additional argument or evidence in proof of the real merit and value of the operations of this Society.

poor will end in failure and disappointment, so long as they are permitted to live in such a state of filth and barbarism. For can we hope, nay, should we not rather be surprised, to find any religious or moral influence directing the thoughts or controlling the passions of a poor degraded wretch who is obliged to exist amid the scenes and associations so eloquently described by Dr. Letheby, who declares that the

that he has seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents: brothers and sisters, and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp, occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail, in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room—where birth and death go hand-in-hand—where the child but newly born, the patient cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment.

Can we separate from each other or from the rest of the inmates? Can we expect to see the light of truth shining forth amid such social darkness; or find parents anxious for the welfare and education of their children; receiving in return the affection and dutiful obedience of their offspring; should we be surprised to find that evil reigns supreme, obliterating all traces of virtue, and blighting the moral existence of a rising population; or must we not rather expect, as a consequence,

result, that such nurseries of crime, pauperism, and disease will continue to people our prisons, workhouses, and hospitals, and fill our reformatories instead of our schools? Is it not, therefore, more desirable to prevent crime than to support criminals? and easier to prevent disease than to cure it?—so is it better to prevent pauperism than to support paupers.

surate with the magnitude of the growing evil which it is designed to mitigate, and in order to gain local sympathy, and make a great and universal effort to excite the benevolent spirit of the nation for the benefit of the poorer classes of the community, local committees are being formed in all parts of the kingdom, particularly in the district especially requiring the aid of the Society. The nobility, clergy, and

The funds of the Society will be employed in improving their miserable and wretched habitations of the poor, and in providing other and more suitable dwelling accommodation, at rentals much below the ordinary rate; and, as the Society repudiates to a certain extent the system and arrangements generally adopted in modern

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A list of contributions received will be published from time to time in one or more of the daily papers.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

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**NELSON'S PORTLAND HOTEL**  
Great Portland-street, London, W.

Drawing-room and bedroom, en suite, 7s.; bedrooms, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; dinners, of joints, cutlets, &c., 2s. 6d.; attendance, 1s. per day. Families by the week. No charges for lights. Tariffs forwarded on application.

**THE EXMOOR PONIES.**—Messrs. ELLIS and SON again announce that they will **SELL** the EXMOOR PONIES (59 in number), as usual, in the **BAMPTON FAIR**, the 29th OCTOBER inst. Particulars have appeared.

**J. MAPLE and CO'S** new Premises will be  
**OPENED** on **MONDAY NEXT**,—145, &c., Tottenham-court-road.

**J. MAPLE and CO'S** new Premises will be  
**OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT, with an entire NEW STOCK.**  
 Families furnished are solicited to inspect... In the new premises.

J. Maple and Co., 143, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road, the largest, cheapest, and most convenient House Furnishing Establishment in the world.

**JOHN WELLS and CO.,** 210, Regent-street,  
London.—CABINET FURNITURE of superior design and  
manufacture, at moderate prices. Designs and lists of prices gratis  
by post.



## T H E B O U D R O U M M A R B L E S .

most important point in guiding us to the identification of other works from the same hand.

No. 6. Head of a Woman. This head may be that of Artemisia herself. The hair is elaborately curled in the Asiatic fashion.



NO. 2.—COLOSSAL HEAD IN RELIEF, PROBABLY FROM THE PEDIMENT OF THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.

There is then the head of a colossal statue of a horse, belonging to the quadriga, with part of the headpiece and bronze bit still attached to the marble, a circumstance indicative of the sudden destruction of the monument, for so large a piece of metal rarely escaped being appropriated by the destroyer. There are also several statues of lions, which probably formed an avenue up to the entrance of the monument; and, more interesting still, a fragment of one of the columns which may assist in determining the order of architecture of the building itself.

These sculptures, like those of the Elgin Collection, have come to us just as they were dug out of the ruins, without having suffered by passing through the hands of the mender and restorer of sculptures, as have those of the Townley Collection. All that is requisite will be to join the pieces together, and it may be that we shall find some continuation of groups in the friezes—perhaps some corner-stone—which may afford assurance that we possess the work of more than one of the celebrated artists to whom the mausoleum is attributed.



NO. 6.—HEAD OF ARTEMISIA.

It is not a little singular that several of these sculptures are in course of transit under the portico of the British Museum, full in view of the steeple of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which the architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor, intended to be a restoration of the Tomb of Mausolus. There is now, however, so little doubt either as to the form or dimensions of this wonderful structure, that future architects may have a better chance of success in their attempts at restoration than had Hawksmoor, of whose work Horace Walpole says:—"The steeple is a master-stroke of absurdity, consisting of an obelisk crowned with the statue of George I., and hugged by the Royal supporters;" and yet more amusingly impressed upon our memories by a contemporary epigram:—

When Henry VIII. left the Pope in the lurch,  
The Protestants made him the head of the Church;  
But George's good subjects, the B'oomsbury people,  
Instead of the church, make him head of the steeple.

Whilst excavating a field in the neighbourhood of the monument some fine mosaics were uncovered, of one of which No. 7 is a copy. Very



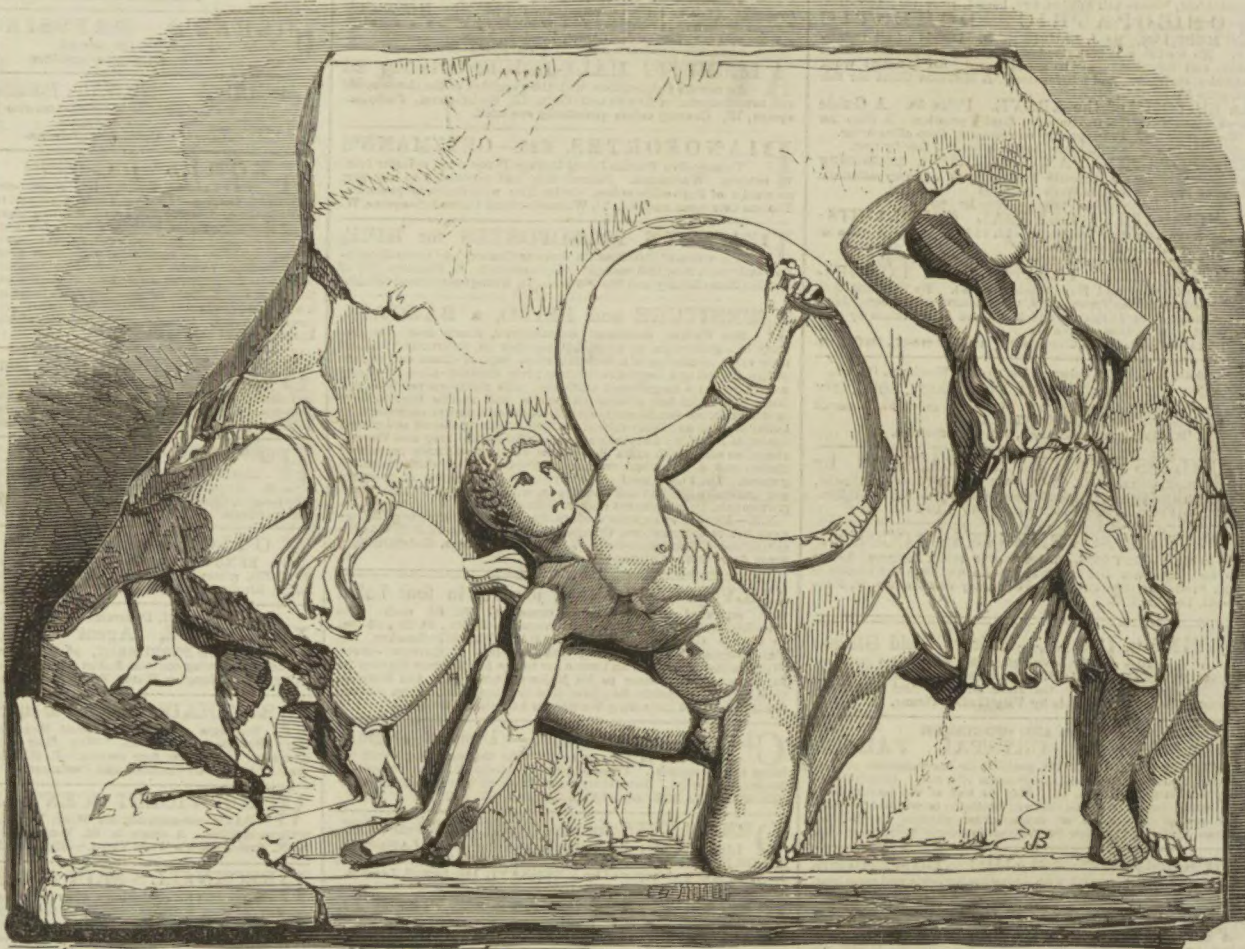
NO. 7.—MOSAIC, FOUND NEAR THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.

few coins were found by the expedition, but numbers were brought in from the surrounding country, which is rich in antiquities.

Another expedition, it is rumoured, will shortly be sent to Ephesus and the inland ruins of Asia Minor.



NO. 3.—PART OF A FRIEZE REPRESENTING A BATTLE BETWEEN THE AMAZONS AND GREEKS.



NO. 4.—ANOTHER FRAGMENT, PROBABLY FROM THE SAME FRIEZE.



NO. 5.—SCULPTURE FROM THE SAME MONUMENT.